MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JANUARY 1981

American Hostages

Tehran radio, citing the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, reports on 11 January that "within the next 2 days the government will send its final reply to America" on the hostage issue. No further mention of this "final reply" has been monitored. Tehran radio reported on a Majlis session on 12 January at which Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi presented two bills dealing with the "settlement of financial and legal disputes between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the U.S. Government" and with the "return of the wealth of the deceased shah and his close relatives." "The priority nature of both bills was approved," Tehran radio adds. AFP, reporting on this session, states that the Majlis is expected to vote on these bills on 13 January.

On 11 January Iranian Government spokesman Ahmad 'Azizi described the latest U.S. proposals for the release of the hostages and an Algerian statement "to be acceptable on the whole." In an interview with the newspaper KEYHAN cited by AFP, 'Azizi said Iran will respond within a week. The news agency also reported that in another interview 'Azizi told the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION that Iran has accepted the "Algerian proposals concerning the international guarantees of America instead of the deposit of funds in Algerian banks."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Bani-Sadr Comments--During a tour of various battlefronts in Khuzestan Province, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr stressed that the recent Iranian counteroffensive has successfully fulfilled part of his military strategy to weaken the Iraqi forces to the point that "subsequent operations can be carried out more easily." In remarks reported by Tehran radio, the president said the victory shows that the "war can be won" and that despite the high price, it is better than the "price paid for surrendering" to Iraq. Bani-Sadr further defended his military strategy in a telegram to Ayatollah Seyyed Morteza Pasandideh, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's elder brother, warning that Iranian military commanders must not be pressured into ill-advised attacks and emphasizing the importance of timing tied to "all domestic and foreign political aspects and possibilities." Declaring that the outcome of the war will determine Iran's future, the president said "we must be patient and tolerant" and not succumb to the "idea of hasty action."

Montazeri Speech--Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri told a religious gathering in Qom that Iranian Armed Forces commanders and revolution guards corps need to meet to discuss "constructive and important views" by lower-ranking officers and noncommissioned officers on the conduct of the war. According to Tehran radio, Montazeri said a "large number" of such military personnel have complained to him that the present military commanders have not allowed them "to advance or to express their opinions."

Saddam Husayn Battlefront Visit--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn spent 3 days at the various battlefronts, INA reported, following the recent Iranian counteroffensive. The president stressed that the Iraqi armed forces have taught the Iranian "aggressors" severe lessons and will continue to do so until Iran comes to "respect Iraq's will and sovereignty."

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continued hand-to-hand fighting along the Gilan-e Gharb front and further clashes along the heights of the Kabir Kuh Mountains. Iranian guerrilla groups operated successfully in Ilam, the radio said, planting mines and raiding Iraqi positions. Iraqi artillery continued to shell Ahvaz, Dezful, Shush, Abadan and Susangerd, the radio added, noting also that Iranian Air Force planes downed an Iraqi MiG-23. In a series of communiques reported by Baghdad radio and INA, the Iraqi General Command claimed massive Iranian losses in men and materiel in heavy fighting around Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, Mehran, Susangerd and Abadan. The communiques noted stepped-up Iraqi air operations with planes and helicopters striking at targets all along the fronts in support of attacking Iraqi troops. INA, citing an interview with an Iraqi field commander, reported that Iraqi forces destroyed an Iranian armored division that tried to penetrate the Iraqi encirclement of Susangerd.

Israel

Hurvitz Resignation--Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz announced his resignation from the cabinet, Tel Aviv IDF radio reported. He informed the Cabinet of his decision before a vote was taken on the 'Etzyoni report. Following the Cabinet meeting, Hurvitz told the radio that Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin and Labor Minister Yisra'el Katz had supported him in opposition to the recommendations on teachers' pay. The finance minister neither denied nor confirmed that his resignation is final but said his RAFI faction will decide whether to withdraw from the Likud coalition. The radio later reported that the RAFI faction will recommend withdrawal from the coalition to its own executive.

Although Jerusalem radio reported that the Likud will initiate a bill dissolving the Knesset rather than allow the opposition Alignment to submit such a bill, the radio also revealed that some Likud ministers have urged Prime Minister Menahem Begin to reconsider his decision to hold early elections. The Jerusalem POST reported that although Begin believes the government can maintain a slender parliamentary majority without the RAFI faction, he has decided to call for a June election to bring the government to an "honorable" end in a dignified manner. In the wake of a special 12 January Cabinet meeting, Jerusalem radio reported that most ministers support early Knesset elections. Ministers will speak with their factions, the radio added, and then a further Cabinet meeting will be held. Later Tel Aviv IDF radio reported that if the Likud coalition can muster undertakings of support from six independent Knesset members, the Begin government will try to remain in office until November.

Syria

Khaddam Speech--In an address to a Fatah rally carried by Damascus radio, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Hakim Khaddam reiterated Syria's charge that the Jordanian Government is seeking to "liquidate" the Palestinian issue and is looking for a "Jordanian option" as an alternative to the PLO. Describing King Husayn's government as a "black regime," Khaddam said Syria will "give aid to our people in Jordan until they liberate themselves" and until Jordan returns to being a "base for the Palestinian revolution."

Islamic Summit--Damascus radio reported that during a visit to Saudi Arabia in which he delivered a message to King Khalid from President Hafiz al-Asad, Foreign Minister Khaddam announced that Syria will participate in the forthcoming Islamic summit to be held in the kingdom.

Muslim Brotherhood--According to Damascus radio, on 8 January security forces in the capital killed two Muslim Brotherhood members, including one who was wanted for several terrorist operations. Travelers from Syria cited by Amman radio reported armed clashes in and near Damascus on 5-6 January, and Voice of Lebanon radio said the Muslim Brotherhood renewed its activity in Aleppo last week. Amman radio also claimed that the authorities carried out a "second massacre" in Palmyra during December, killing 120 women married to Muslim Brotherhood supporters.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT CHAIRS PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

NC100800 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday under Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

It has been learned that during the 4-hour meeting the Executive Committee discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian question, the situation in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf, and the PLO's role in strengthening Arab ranks at this grave and critical stage through which our Arab nation is passing.

The discussion concentrated on the Palestinian moves before and after the Islamic summit, due to be held in Saudi Arabia on 25 January.

The Executive Committee discussed the situation in southern Lebanon in light of the continuing and escalating Zionist attacks against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The splendid upsurge of the Palestinian people [words indistinct].

Our correspondent has learned that the Executive Committee also discussed financial and organizational matters.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES ENVOY OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT 9 JAN

NC100913 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday evening Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, received (Romesh Pandari), an envoy of the Indian Government. During the meeting which was held within the framework of the joint cooperation and coordination between the Palestinian revolution and India for peace in a Middle East that is free from imperialist interference, they discussed PLO-Indian relations, the latest developments in the Middle East, and the 9 February nonaligned conference in New Delhi.

Brother Abu al-Lutf, chairman of the PLO Political Department; Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; and Abu Wa'il, chairman of Asia section in the Political Department, also attended the meeting.

FATAH'S AL-HASAN ON AMMAN SUMMIT, AUTONOMY TALKS

LD091629 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 9 Jan 81 pp 29-30

[Interview given to Al-Hasan Hamadah by Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan in Paris--date not given]

[Excerpts] Paris--We began the interview by talking about the Amman summit and whether it has consecrated the division of the Arabs into two axes and caused complete estrangement among them.

Al-Hasan said: "By nature the Arabs cannot wait to differ as soon as they have agreed and to agree as soon as they have differed all we wish for is that when an agreement is reached, it will last long enough to be exploited in the international arena in the interest of the Palestinian cause."

AL-HAWADITH: As long as this is the nature of the Arabs, what are the reasons for and the dimensions of the boycott of the Amman conference?

Khalid al-Hasan: The boycott was in keeping with Palestinian interests as determined by special circumstances in which the lesser of two evils or harms was chosen. In certain cases, stands are determined by pressing circumstances which impose themselves without direct pressure from anybody.

AL-HAWADITH: Since this is the case does what applies to you also apply to Lebanon?

Khalid al-Hasan: The same thing applies to Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: The subject of the Palestinian people's representation continues to raise the question: Who is to represent the Palestinian people in any negotiations? We now notice something which was not noticed during the last 2 years, namely that there has been much talk in Western diplomatic circles, particularly European circles, about the possibility of Jordan replacing the PLO in the negotiations on behalf of the Palestinian people. The intention is to prevent the PLO from enacting its part as the only representative of the Palestinian people. In your opinion is it possible that this will lead to a reconsideration of the credibility of PLO representation of all the Palestinian people?

Khalid al-Hasan: Since you have mentioned Western diplomatic circles, I would like to point out that since 1967 the foreign diplomatic corps has been trying, through contacts in the West Bank and Gaza sector, to find a leadership that would say that it represents the Palestinians. These efforts have resulted in nothing. You must have seen Bassam ash-Shak'ah [mayor of Nabulus] here. Ask him how many times he and his colleagues were asked to participate in the autonomy talks in Haifa or else they would be subjected to the worst thing in their life. Bassam ash-Shak'ah and his colleagues refused and were subjected to assassination attempts. Any foreign power, particularly in Western Europe, could not persuade anyone in the occupied territories to claim to represent the Palestinian people. All the leaderships in the West Bank and Gaza insist that the PLO is their representative.

The question is not one of the credibility of PLO representation of the Palestinian people. Proof of this is that the West European states are dealing with the PLO and allowing it to have offices and representations in their capitals. The problem lies in the Western view of the issue. When the Western world, beginning with Britain and ending with the United States, recognized the Jewish agency as the representative of the "Jewish people," the agency was not asked to provide proof of its representative status, bearing in mind that the majority of the Jews did not want the agency and the Zionist movement to represent them. The State of Israel was established by imperialism and not by the Jews. For this reason the question of representation was not raised. As Nahum Goldman said, the agreement between Weizman and Britain envisaged depopulating Palestine in order to close the Palestinian file for good. This is the reason behind the persistent attempts of the industrial states--the capitalist world--to pressure King Husayn into entering into separate negotiations on autonomy.

AL-HAWADITH: Since our preceding question dealt with what is going on in West European diplomatic circles, the question that must be asked now is: Do you believe that King Husayn will possibly one day join the autonomy negotiations?

Khalid al-Hasan: I believe that King Husayn will not sit at the negotiating table within the framework of Camp David and autonomy. The Jordanian regime does not want a new war with the Palestinian people. But should the political facts change in a radical manner in the future--and this is not evident now--we will cross that bridge when we come to it. I am now speaking in the light of the present facts.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us go back to the autonomy negotiations. Do you think that these negotiations will not achieve any success at all? And what effect will their failure have on the Israeli-Egyptian peace process?

Khalid al-Hasan: I would like to emphasize that the operation between Egypt and Israel is not a peace process. This will be inevitably confirmed in the near future. The Egyptian people cannot be against their own cultural identity. This is the first thing.

The second thing is: What As-Sadat says does not concern us and we are not interested in the success or failure of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the autonomy conspiracy for a very simple reason: No agreement can be implemented as long as the Palestinian people reject it. The Palestinian people have rejected autonomy in principle. They have also rejected the Camp David agreement in principle. Anyone who rejects something in principle cannot possibly discuss the details, which are automatically rejected. In one of his letters to Anwar as-Sadat, (the letter dated 11 December 1978) Menahem Begin said: Why are you insisting on autonomy elections. Elections require voters and candidates. Not one Palestinian accepts to be a voter or a candidate. This is a fact and all that is taking place between us on this subject is useless. That was what Begin told his partner in Camp David.

BAHRAIN

SYRIA'S KHADDAM ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AMIR

JN111956 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1940 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Manama, 11 Jan (GNA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Manama today on a short visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of the region's states.

Khaddam is carrying a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah dealing with the best means to make a success of the Islamic summit conference to be held on holy Mecca at the end of this month. The message also deals with latest Arab developments and bilateral relations.

KUWAIT

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

LD110928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jan (KUNA)--The Pakistani president, General Ziaul Haq, arrived in Kuwait today on a 2-day state visit.

The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, headed those who were at the airport to welcome him.

Ziaul Haq will hold talks with the amir on matters pertaining to the forthcoming Mecca Arab summit conference and a number of other matters.

News Conference

NC112043 Paris AFP in English 2029 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 11 Jan (AFP)--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said here today that he hoped the forthcoming third Islamic summit would succeed in ending the war between Iran and Iraq.

Gen Zia, who is president of the Islamic Conference, appealed to Iran and Iraq to "peacefully settle thier differences" at the summit's negotiating table. He called on all Islamic countries to participate in the summit to help develop "resolutions likely to satisfy the two belligerents".

He was speaking at a press conference following his arrival here for a two-day official visit on the first leg of a tour of five Muslim countries prior to the conference, which will open January 25 in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and then will continue until January 28 in At-Ta'if.

Gen Zia appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union to "maintain their neutrality in this (Iran-Iraq) conflict", adding that as yet there had been no indication that either country would intervene in the war.

Referring to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Gen Zia repeated his country's opposition to Afghan participation in the Islamic summit because "the Kabul regime by no means represents the Afghan peoples."

(?The general also) denied as "unfounded rumors" reports that Pakistan had agreed to send troops to Saudi Arabia under terms of an accord signed with Riyadh. He added, however, that Pakistan "will not hestitate to stand by any Islamic country to [words indistinct] against any threat".

12 Jan Departure

LD120938 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0806 GMT 1[illegible] Jan 81

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jan (KUNA)--Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, left here today for Ankara after a 2-day visit to Kuwait on the first leg of a Middle East tour. The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, with whom he discussed bilateral cooperation, issues concerning Pakistan, the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war headed those who saw the president off. President Zia's tour includes, in addition to Kuwait, four other Islamic countries: Turkey, Qatar, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM ARRIVES 11 JAN FROM RIYADH

LD111558 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1342 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 11 Jan (KUNA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived here today from Riyadh on a visit to Kuwait. During his visit he will deliver a message to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, from President Jafiz al-Asad.

OIL MINISTRY ANNOUNCES $4-PER-BARREL PRICE HIKE

LD100758 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0707 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jan (KUNA)--Kuwait today officially announced that it has increased the price of its oil by $4 per barrel making it $35.3.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Oil has informed KUNA that the new price is retroactive to the beginning of this month. He adds that Kuwait has informed all foreign companies which purchase its oil about the new price.

The average production in Kuwait at present is 1.5 million barrels daily. The last time prices were raised was last May.

The new increase is considered the maximum increase allowable under the new price formula agreed upon by the ministers of OPEC at their meeting in Bali, Indonesia, in the middle of last month.

SAUDI SOURCES DENY BOYCOTT OF MECCA CONFERENCE

LD111022 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0738 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jan (KUNA)--In a statement to Kuwait AL-QABAS, "official" Saudi sources have denied that the PLO and three other [as received] Arab countries will boycott the Mecca Islamic summit conference scheduled for 25 January.

Quoting a dispatch from Riyadh, the paper says in today's issue that "preliminary" replies received by the Saudi Government indicate that the leaders of Syria, Algeria, the PDRY and the PLO will attend the conference, whereas the Libyan position is not yet clear.

Unconfirmed reports had stated that the four member-countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the PLO, who together form the front, will boycott the Mecca conference as they did with the Amman summit last November.

The front's member countries have failed to attend the Amman summit because of differences over the Iranian-Iraqi war.

OMAN, COMOROS ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD091654 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The following joint statement has been released in Muscat and Moroni: Out of a desire to further develop the friendly relations already existing between the Sultanate of Oman and the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros Islands, the Sultanate of Oman and the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros Islands have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

SAUDI ARABIA

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM ARRIVES IN RIYADH

LD110948 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jan (SPA)--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Riyadh before noon today. He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Meeting With King

LD110958 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jan (SPA)--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at 1200 today at Al-Ma'dhar palace the Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guards Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and the king's private adviser, Dr Rashad Fir'awn.

11 January Departure

LD111314 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1225 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jan (SPA)--Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, left Riyadh this afternoon for Kuwait after a short visit to the kingdom lasting a few hours. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal and Shaykh 'Ali as-Sugayr, director of the Foreign Ministry office in Riyadh.

Before departing Khaddam said that his visit to the kingdom was within the context of continued consultations between the two countries. He said that he delivered a message to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his excellency the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, concerning several matters related to the third Islamic summit and the Arab situation. Khaddam said that Syria will take part in the summit scheduled in the kingdom this month.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

NC111021 Cairo Domestic in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] In Aswan today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received the U.S. congressional delegation now visiting the Arab Republic of Egypt. Vice President Husni Mubarak, Culture and Information Minister Mansur Hasan and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton attended the meeting. After the meeting, Mansur Hasan said that President as-Sadat explained the situation in the Middle East and the importance of the relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United States. He also broached the subject of peace, saying that what has been achieved in this regard was the result of the role of the United States as a full partner. He added that the United States will remain a full partner until our goal of establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the area is attained.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT COMMENTS ON LIBYA-CHAD MERGER

NC091310 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat performed the Friday prayers in the (Al-Khazzan) mosque in Aswan. The governor of Aswan and various political, popular and executive leaders also participated in these prayers. After the prayers, journalists gathered around President as-Sadat and asked him questions related to the union between Libya and Chad and the situation in Israel:

[Begin recording] [Question] Do you have any comment on the union between Libya and Chad?

[Answer] Yesterday, our Foreign Ministry expressed our opinion on this score. This [union] primarily contradicts the situation vis-a-vis the present provisional government which has no right to ratify such an agreement. It also contradicts the Lagos conference resolutions on African unity. Therefore, we consider this union harmful to all of Africa.

[Question] Will there be any contacts between Cairo and other African capitals, particularly since there are other African countries which support Egypt on this score?

[Answer] This is only natural; consultations will be held between us and the Africans.

[Question] Have we withdrawn our embassy [staff] from there?

[Answer] We have done this ever since the events started happening there. This was not done on the official level, but because of the events. Now we have done this officially.

[Question] Have you any comment on the Cabinet crisis in Israel?

[Answer] This is a domestic matter and is nobody's business. [end recording]

'ALI TERMS CHAD-LIBYA MERGER THREAT TO AFRICA

NC101010 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that a merger between Libya and Chad under the present conditions constitutes a threat to the neighboring African states, particularly Sudan, Central Africa, Niger and others. In an exclusive interview with AL-JUMHURIYAH today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali warned that the Libyan interference in Chad was the beginning of a serious conflict in the future and that the mere presence of Libyan armed forces in Chad would pave the way for another armed conflict.

He said Egypt expected that many of [Chadian President] Goukouni Oueddei's supporters would desert him and support [Chadian Defense Minister] Hissein Habre. He said that it had been noted that many people, particularly the internal forces in Chad, had completely washed their hands of Goukouni Oueddei because they did not favor the action he took separately without taking into consideration the other numerous trends in Chad.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt was holding urgent African and world contacts and that the subject of Chad would be presented to the next OAU meeting in February.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt was watching with great interest the attempts to strengthen Libya's presence in Chad because it would constitute a threat to [words indistinct] as well as to Uganda--a matter that would threaten the sources of the Nile. He said that Egypt would absolutely not permit such a thing to happen.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister affirmed that Egypt was working to contain the Soviet activities in the area and create an equilibrium in order to prevent both major powers from acting singly in the area. Thus, he said, Egypt's strategy is aimed at isolating the major power's influence in Africa so as to safeguard its independence. He said that Egypt was contacting all states to confront suspicious activities. He said that Egypt had contacts with France and Senegal and that it had sent Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Samih Ahmad to convey letters from As-Sadat to the heads of four of the states that had participated in the (?Lagos) conference.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the huge Soviet presence in Libya was behind Libya's expansion in the area and the attempts to encircle Egypt and Sudan. Thus, he said, Egypt believes that Libya's interference in Chad is part of this Soviet plan.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali concluded his interview by saying that Libya had ambitions in Chad, that it had been occupying the Aozou Plateau in northern Chad for years and had not yet withdrawn from it and that thus when the merger came in such conditions then [words indistinct] was a serious principle and a more serious presence to all states.

NAWFAL URGES RESISTANCE TO LIBYA-CHAD MERGER

NC111655 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Secretary General of the League of the Arab and Islamic Peoples Dr Sayyid Nawfal today addressed an appeal to the Muslim and Arab peoples to resist the Soviet invasion of Chad, including the attempt to hide Libya's aggressive intentions under the guise of the alleged unity between the Libyan and Chadian peoples, which is being implemented against the desire of the two peoples and is being imposed on them. Dr Nawfal urged the Muslim and Arab peoples, as well as the African peoples, to exhibit solidarity with the people of Chad in their struggle to liberate their land. He hailed to call for holding an African summit conference, hoping that it will result in a practical plan to deal with Libya's subversive actions in the African continent.

EGYPT TO ATTEND AFRICAN LIBYA-CHAD MERGER SUMMIT

NC111806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jan (MENA)--Egypt has been invited by Togo to attend the fifth African summit conference to be held tomorrow in the capital city of Lome. The conferees will discuss the danger arising from Libya's imposition of merger on Chad. They will also discuss condeming this merger and laying down the basis of the action to be taken to confront it. Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Mahmud Samir Ahmad will represent Egypt at this conference. Dr Ahmad is now in Gabon as part of an African tour.

SOVIET OFFICIAL TO BE DEPORTED FOR SPYING

NC120621 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] An employee of the Soviet Commercial Representation in Cairo has been arrested on the charge of spying and of contacting and Egyptian public employee to elicit information. Instructions have been issued to deport this employee. The details of this case will be published when the investigation now being held by the prosecution is completed.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES, MEETS OFFICIALS

10 Jan Arrival

NC101817 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1706 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived in Cairo this evening from Riyadh for a week-long visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. On hand to meet Lord Carrington at the airport was Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minsiter Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

In an arrival statement, Lord Carrington stated that his visit is aimed at consolidating and developing the relations existing between Egypt and Britain. He added that he is not making this visit within the context of the European initiative. Lord Carrington said that the European initiative will be completed in the upcoming period, noting that the Netherlands foreign minister and chairman of the European Community will soon visit Egypt and speak on the Community's behalf about the settlement of the Middle East crisis. Lord Carrington depicted Egyptian-British relations as longstanding and close. He mentioned that his discussions during this visit will be held within the framework of [Egyptian-British] relations and their consolidation, particularly in the domain of trade.

'Ali Meeting, Statements

NC112009 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1929 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 11 Jan 81 (MENA)--Important talks began at the Foreign Minister this evening between Egypt and Britain. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Deputy prime minister and foreign minister, headed the Egyptian delegation. The British side was headed by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. The talks lasted about 2 hours. Afterward, Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that several topics were discussed at these talks, including various international issues, the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue, the European initiative, the situations in Afghanistan and Chad and the British-Egyptian relations.

In his statement, the Egyptian minister welcomed Lord Carrington and the delegation accompanying him on his visit to Egypt.

Lord Carrington stated that the results of the talks are very good. The reason is that full agreement exists between the two sides on international issues and bilateral relations. Lord Carrington depicted these relations as being at their best ever. Lord Carrington noted that the evening session of talks was preceded by a 2-hour session of talks at a luncheon.

In answering a question, Lord Carrington explained that he is conveying Britain's viewpoints, particularly on numerous international issues and the situations in the Middle East and Africa.

To a question about the European initiative, Lord Carrington answered that Britain's views are not independent of Europe's views. He added that the Netherlands foreign minister, who also presides over the present European Community session, will solicit the viewpoints held by the states of the area to lay the groundwork for the European initiative concerning specific points. However, he refused to divulge these points.

'Ali Comments

NC112010 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jan (MEAN)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has reaffirmed Egypt's support for the European efforts on the basis that they help the efforts to end current stagnation in the autonomy neogtiations, which is caused by Israel's intransigent attitude. In statements tonight, 'Ali said that the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, did not come to Egypt to discuss the European initiative in this respect but that he carries some ideas concerning this initiative. The foreign minister said that these ideas do not conflict with the Camp David accords.

Mubarak Meeting

NC121125 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Vice President Husni Mubarak has stated that his meeting [this morning] with the British foreign secretary dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem. Views were also exchanged on regional problems such as the situation in Chad, Libya, Iraq and Iran as well as on the general situation in the Arab world--particularly on current happenings between Syria and Iraq, the Syrian-Libyan union and the Libyan-Chadian union.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADER PRAISES EGYPT'S SUPPORT

NC111651 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has received a cable from Chairman of the Afghan Islamic National Front (Ahmad al-Kilani) praising the stand of Egypt, government and people, in support of the struggle of the Afghan people for the liberation of their land from the Soviet invasion. (Ahmad al-Kilani) said that the stand of Egypt and that of President as-Sadat and the Egyptian people in support of the Afghan people will boost the struggle of the Afghan fighters against the treacherous Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM ROMANIAN LEADER

NC101907 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1831 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat received in Aswan today (Ion Vasili), adviser to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who handed him a message from the Romanian president on the current international situation. The Romanian envoy stated that he handed President Anwar as-Sadat two messages from Romanian President Ceausescu: One of them written and the other oral, and that he received a reply from President as-Sadat to the two messages. He said that he extended an invitation to President as-Sadat and his wife, on behalf of President Ceausescu, to visit Romania. He added that his talks with President as-Sadat dealt with bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them. He also exchanged views with President as-Sadat on the current international situation and the Middle East situation in particular. The Romanian envoy is scheduled to leave Cairo fomorrow at the conclusion of his visit to Egypt.

AS-SADAT MEETS WITH SOMALI VICE PRESIDENT 11 JAN

NC111808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1609 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jan (MENA)--This afternoon President Anwar as-Sadat received Somali Vice President Mohamed Ali Samantar, who is currently visiting Egypt in his rest house in Aswan. Vice President Husni Mubarak attended the meeting. Following the meeting Vice President Mubarak said that Samantar handed a message to President Anwar as-Sadat from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre expounding on the latest developments in Africa, particularly in the Horn of Africa and Somalia.

Mubarak also said that the talks dealt with various topics, including the military sphere. Mubarak said that President as-Sadat briefed the Somali vice president on the international situation and the situation in Africa because Somalia is a fraternal African country.

On the merger between Libya and Chad the vice president said: We are opposed to this merger because it is illegal and the government in Chad that signed the agreement is provisional and has no right to conclude it.

AS-SADAT TALKS TO DANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

NC091647 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Aswan, 9 Jan (MENA)--A Danish parliamentary delegation currently visiting Egypt has informed President as-Sadat of Denmark's support for his efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. The delegation also conveyed to his excellency the president greetings from the queen of Denmark. This was stated by the delegation chairman, Mr Anderson, following his 90-minute meeting with President as-Sadat in Aswan today. Anderson said that he had held a dialogue with the president that covered the international situation, the developments in the area, Egyptian-Arab relations, the future of relations between Egypt and the United States under the new U.S. administration and the situation in Afghanistan. He added that the discussion also dealt with Egyptian-Danish cooperation, the means to strengthen bilateral relations in all fields, especially in the fields of economy, food security and exchange of expertise.

People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, who attended the meeting, said that President as-Sadat in his dialogue with the Danish parliamentarians dealt with all international topics, the developments in the area and Egypt's stand toward these developments.

With regard to Egyptian-U.S. relations, Dr Abu Talib said that President as-Sadat explained that we will deal with the new U.S. administration in the same way we have been dealing with President Carter's administration. During Vice President Husni Mubarak's recent visit to the United States and his contacts with the members of the new U.S. administration, it transpired that they understand the situation in the area and that they want the Egyptian-U.S. relations to be maintained at their present level.

As for the situation in Israel, Dr Abu Talib said that President as-Sadat explained that the Cabinet crisis there is an internal affair and that we deal with the State of Israel through the government which the people elect there and through the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Dr Abu Talib said that President as-Sadat spoke with the delegation about the situation in Africa. The president said: He drew the attention of the United States and the Western states a long time ago to the dangers of Soviet penetration in the world, including Africa. He also drew their attention to the dangers that would arise should Libya seize control of Chad. The president said that the Soviet Union is now establishing belts around the area--from Afghanistan to Aden, from Angola to Ethiopia and from Syria to Libya to Chad--and this is precarious for the world situation.

President as-Sadat then dealt with relations between Egypt and the Arab states, affirming that these relations will return to normal sooner or later. He said that 15 months after relations were severed between the Arabs and Egypt, the Arabs have come to realize that they cannot make a decision, be it on peace or war, without Egypt. He added that he is not worried at all as far as relations between Egypt and the Arab brothers are concerned.

On Egyptian-Danish cooperation, the president said that the West needs our cooperation and we need its advanced knowhow. The president also said that Denmark has expertise in the field of food security and we want to establish economic relations with it, as well as cooperate with it in the field of land reclamation and conquest of the desert. Citing an example, the president said there are about 1 million feddans around the high dam lake. These lands can be exploited as a vegetable and fruit farm that will be enough for Egypt and Europe.

On the facilities which Egypt is giving the United States, President as-Sadat said we are giving facilities and not bases in order to defend the Islamic and Arab worlds.

GHALI INTERVIEWED BY SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS AGENCY

PY091826 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (TELAM)--In an interview granted today to TELAM before his departure for Santiago, Chile, Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state of foreign affairs, said that the objective of the trip that Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. Department of State secretary, made to the Middle East is to eliminate the obstacles that have caused a stagnation in the negotiations to give full autonomy to Palestine. He added that the Camp David agreement provided for the proper framework to achieve overall peace in the region. A proof of this is that the Jordanian statement [Palabra Jordania] is included in these agreements. He said: "We, therefore, believe that these agreements establish general principles for reaching an overall solution for all countries involved, such as Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Palestine people.

About the time that it will take to achieve complete autonomy of the Palestine people, Butrus Ghali said that this is something very difficult to say since two stages must be first fulfilled before achieving full autonomy. In accordance with the Camp David agreements, a 3-year transition period is to follow after the Palestines achieve their autonomy and during which full peace must be also achieved.

He added that no one can tell what the results will be until a full agreement is achieved between Egypt, Israel and the United States. Moreover, the Palestinians must also agree to carry out this process, otherwise Camp David will be a complete failure.

About a statement issued by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in which he said that he will accept the presence of UN troops in a sort of buffer zone between the future Palestine state and Israel, Butrus Ghali said that the principles of this proposal are included in the Camp David agreements.

He noted: Moreover, Egyptian diplomacy is very flexible and any proposal that will lead to achieving full peace in the Middle East (?will be accepted).

During the many negotiations--which have lasted 18 months--between Egypt, Israel and the United States, many proposals were made. Among them was the establishment of an international task force in the area as a guarantee offered to Israel.

Asked by TELAM whether he had held a meeting with Yasir 'Arafat , the Egyptian minister of state for foreign relations said that he had not had any kind of contact with the PLO leader, since he maintains the same policy as those countries that reject Egypt's position of negotiating with Israel to achieve a permanent and overall peace in the region.

He noted: If these countries continue in their policy regarding the Egyptian-Israel process, it will be very difficult to hold a meeting with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Talking about Ayatollah Khomeyni's effort to export the Islamic revolution, Butrus Ghali said: Iran is not an Arab country since it does not even speak Arabic language; they speak Persian. Moreover the revolution in Iran is not part of Islam. What is more, we believe that in many cases it violates the regulations given by the Koran. I can say that Khomeyni's teachings will not reach the Arab world, particularly Egypt, since my country has a very old civilization, it goes back more than 5,000 years, and because it bases its policy on peaceful coexistence and tolerance and, we believe, these are completely different principles from those upheld by the Iranian revolution.

About the Iranian-Iraqi conflict he said: We hope that these two countries will soon reach a peaceful solution but we believe that this can only be achieved if the two world powers stop exerting their influence in this region.

ROSE AL-YUSUF INTERVIEWS WEST BANK MAYORS

NC110957 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0916 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jan (MENA)--Hebron and Halhul mayors Fahd al-Qawasimah and Muhammad Milhim have emphasized that President Anwar as-Sadat is dealing withthe Palestinian cause with a definite desire to serve the Palestinian people's interests.

Muhammad Milhim said: We know that Egypt cannot be anything but Arab and will never abandon the Palestinian cause.

In an interview with the Cairo magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF, to be published tomorrow, the mayors of Hebron and Halhul condemn and reject the method of levelling charges of treason and subservience used by certain Arab states.

Al-Qawasimah said that if it were not for Egypt there would be no PLO. He added that Egypt had not tried to influence the PLO by creating factions or groups loyal to it. Egypt, he said, does not ban the Palestinian struggle but Jordan, Syria and Lebanon do.

In their interview with ROSE AL-YUSUF's correspondent at the United Nations, Al-Qawasimah and Milhim said that they did not believe that Israel would implement the autonomy agreement sought by Egypt.

Al-Qawasimah and Milhim could not answer a question about the ways of achieving Arab solidarity, which they proposed as an alternative to the Egyptian plan for solving the Palestinian problem. They described their disagreement with the Egyptian line as a difference of opinion regarding Israel and the means of wresting rights from it.

HAYKAL DEFENDS ROLE, VIEWS UNDER 'ABD AN-NASIR

LD091205 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 30 Dec 80 pp 5, 10

[Muhammad Hasanyan Haykal article: "There Are Two Types of Democracy: Democracy by Consent and Democracy by Participation"; article preceded by following note to the editor: "During a stopover, and as I was preparing to travel again in connection with my new book 'The Iranian Revolution,' I came across an article in ASH-SHA'B 22 December 1980 by the eminent professor Dr Muhammad 'Asfur entitled 'The Democracy of Amen.' The article refers to me and to my so-called 'political theorizing.' I feel that it is your right, the right of the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, and the right of the eminent professor Dr 'Asfur to have me do the unusual thing and to answer. Let me assure you that if the article were published in a paper other than ASH-SHA'B I would not have cared, and if the writer had been anybody other than Dr 'Asfur I would not have replied. Pleace accept my sincere wishes and great appreciation for the great role you all are playing in confirming and consolidating the right of free expression

[Text] I have long been accustomed not to answer the many things that are published or said about me. This is not due to dull senses or to a complex of arrogance.

Rather my reason is that I know enough about the reality of the situation and the nature of circumstances not to need to do so and remain more or less satisfied with what I know.

I have followed the advice of the ancient philosopher: "Say your piece and go." I have said my piece and gone, not allowing myself to linger at the door or wait for a bell to ring. Therefore, since I left my old place on AL-AHRAM, in circumstances that I will not discuss now, my decision, which I have never changed, is that my life should be in Egypt and not abroad and that my work should also be for Egypt, even though circumstances have dictated that it should be published in other countries.

Since that time I have devoted myself to writing four books which have been published in the world publishing market and to a fifth which is to be published in a few months' time. This is in addition to investigative reports and political articles I write for the London TIMES and Sunday TIMES and the New York TIMES. Sometimes I have allowed myself to write a collection of articles about current affairs which were published in Arab newspapers, but I have stopped this temporarily because of reasons connected with transient developments in the whole area. I was, thank God, satisfied and I am still convinced that, despite the present difficulties, there is a man for every situation, a role for every case, and responsibility in every profession.

I must admit that sometimes I was about to answer or to correct the critics, but most of the time I was able to suppress my inclinations--which are human--and to give up the right to answer, which is or at least should be legitimate.

But this time, and in view of what Dr 'Asfur said about me in a recent issue of ASH-SHA'B under the title "The Democracy of Amen," I have decided to do the unusual thing and to attempt--an attempt which might fail or succeed--to exercise the right of reply. This is probably because I know that ASH-SHA'B has a role to play at this stage and because I know Dr 'Asfur's standing among its writers. I will not permit the paper or him to commit an error of fact and of history that is unjustifiable and uncalled for. An error which, most probably, is due to forgetfulness or to the passage of time and to the confusion and intermingling of stories, as well as to ambiguity intensified by propaganda, claims and allegations.

Dr 'Asfur said the following in his article: "Despite the opposition to the democratic Nasirite regime and regardless of the justifications given for such opposition, supporters of the regime insisted that it was a democratic regime of a special type. I was not the one who described the regime under 'Abd an-Nasir as 'the democracy of consent' or 'the democracy of amen.' Rather, it was Mr Haykal, one of the regime's leading theoreticians, who gave it this description. Haykal denied that 'Abd an-Nasir's regime was dictatorial. Rather, in his view, it was a democracy of a unique type: 'the democracy of consent.'"

Proceeding from this, Dr 'Asfur said: "This idea is wrong and totally rejected by virtue of logic and of the fundamental principles of democracy itself."

Dr 'Asfur will perhaps allow me to say that what he attributed to me was not what I said. It follows, therefore, that the conclusion which he based on these attributions merits revision by him. I would like to put the following points for his consideration:

1. Dr 'Asfur has described me as one of the top theoreticians of 'Abd an-Nasir's regime. This is an honor which I wish that I deserved. Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's experiment was a great one in the whole Third World. It was the most prominent feature of an entire era in contemporary world development--the era of national liberation and gigantic heroes. That 'Abd an-Nasir's experiment was marred by errors should not detract from it. To err is natural and human.

It is unfortunate that Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's experiment, which the whole world is now interested in studying and which the biggest universities in the world, including the American universities themselves, are studying and assessing, is generally condemned in its home country and judged both unjustly and wrongly.

However, this is another matter that is broader and more significant than the subject of this reply.

2. I have never described 'Abd an-Nasir's regime as a "unique democracy--democracy by consent." What I said was something different. I said--and what I said was published to the people, put on record and preserved--that we could say that there are two types of democracy: "democracy by consent" and "democracy by participation."

I also said that the object of "democracy by consent" must be the realization of national aims that have been unanimously approved by the people concerned--aims that have become precious symbols of their struggle. I gave a specific example on this--the Suez Canal nationalization decision. I explained that the circumstances of the nationalization decision, especially on the international level, did not allow for putting the decision up for open discussion.

I also said that this type of "democracy by consent" is restricted and limited and to expand it is harmful and risky.

3. I then went on to say that, whatever the case may be, "the era of such decisions in Egypt has gone and Egypt has no alternative now--that was in the sixties--but to move to 'democracy by participation' instead of 'democracy by consent.'"

I will perhaps go further and say that the titles of the articles in which I dealt with the subject of democracy included one which said, and I quote: "We must move from democracy by consent to democracy by participation."

I think--and I hope that Dr 'Asfur will refer to the text and will reconsider his stand--that what I said then is completely different from what he attributed to me in his article in the last issue of ASH-SHA'B.

4. I wish that my honorable friend Dr 'Asfur would find time to review some of what I wrote during 'Abd an-Nasir's era in defense of democracy. I believe that I can save him some time by citing here the text of the letter which I presented, among other things, to the socialist prosecutor to whom I was referred for political investigation in the summer of 1978. What encourages me to do so is that the phrase now being disputed is contained in the letter in its right context. The text of this letter, which the socialist prosecutor endorsed with his signature to confirm that he had received it and then put it in the investigation file, was as follows:

To Minister Anwar Habib, socialist prosecutor:

In accordance with the request of your esteemed body, I have the honor to attach to this letter a file containing copies of some of the articles in which I dealt with the subject of democracy and other issues connected with it. I will perhaps allow myself to say that AL-AHRAM, during the time I was its chief editor, was one of the bulwarks defending freedom. That was not due to my efforts alone but also to the efforts of others who participated with me and bore many difficulties. I must also add, sincerely and truly, that President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, with his high sense of history, did not object to the right of all of us to shoulder the responsibility of the pen, despite the fact that we opposed him on many matters.

Among the collection of articles attached to this letter, you will find "stands" that are firm and constant in as much as they are clear and specific. For example:

Democracy is the only way for construction and liberation; democracy can only be achieved in an open society.

A democratic state must necessarily be a state of institutions capable of acting on their own by the will of the masses and not on instructions from above. The supremacy of the law must be asserted above the centers of power and above the will of individuals.

The Egyptian must be liberated from fear. He must reject the principle of personal punishment and reject punishment other than by law. An end must be put to dismissal, arrest and sequestration measures and every citizen must be given guarantees to protect his livelihood in a time when public ownership dominates.

Certain institutions are especially important and sensitive and must be given full guarantees. These institutions include the universities, the judiciary and the press.

Discussion cannot flourish in fear even if fear is for fear's sake. We must reject the absolute will of any individual. Freedom of discussion does not come about by talking about housing, transport and other such problems. Rather, the only touchstone for the freedom of discussion is the ability to discuss the political decision; to discuss who is ruling, in whose interest he is ruling, and what are the government's methods, constitution, laws, controls, guarantees and so on. Discussion of politics is the core of democracy, and the discussion of problems is a secondary matter.

Distinguishing between compulsion and commitment and cautioning against the risks of concealing facts through arousing enthusiasm and emotions and turning slogans into easily swallowed pills. Freedom of discussion is not merely giving vent but the ability to participate in decisionmaking.

Criticizing the socialist union experiment while believing in the formula of the alliance and insisting that the task of the popular organizations is to take over power with the strength of the masses and their democratic action. The danger occurs when the organizations fall into confusion; instead of taking power with the help of the masses, the masses are taken over by the authority in power. It occurs when the socialist union tries to be a government above the government or a government within a government, thus creating duplicity in authority, and when the socialist union involves itself in ideologies expressing personal views and not collective thought.

The political organization will be exposed to great dangers when it is born in the lap of the state authority and it is automatically and immediately assumed to be reflecting the views of all the masses and is, therefore, their undisputed leader--in which case it will commit an error which is no less serious than the error of the divine right of kings.

The condemnation of mental terror, since those who practice such terror have no ideologies regardless of their claims. Egypt's history did not begin with the 23 July revolution; the greatest value of the 23 July revolution is that it is a link in a long chain. Egyptian nationalism is the whole history of this people, and there is no need for new teachers of this nationalism.

The need to shift from democracy by consent to democracy by participation and to reject any idea that considers the masses' action on 9 and 10 June [1967] as an absolute mandate for Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Rather it was a mandate for change. The masses did not come out to tell him: Stay and let everything stay as it is. Rather they came out to tell him: Begin the change, and we are with you. There were to be persistent claims afterward that the desired change did not take place in the areas where it should have taken place. There were to be warnings of the danger of relying on the individual and of the failure of many to speak out at the opportune time.

Constant followup of the origins of the centers of power and explanation of how they emerged and the conditions that allowed their emergence.

Constant warning of the dangers of remaining too long in power and the consequent laxity of standards, particularly the standards of political integrity and of acceptance of new ideas; of the risk of substituting political action with orders; of alienation from the intelligentsia. This is in addition to the call for the establishment of specialized scientific councils to help in discussing and making decisions.

These are mere highlights of the collection of the 14 articles included in the attached dossier.

It remains for me to add, again for honesty and sincerity, that that criticism of these and other shortcomings in the Egyptian experiment--as happened in the case of the clash between AL-AHRAM when I was editor in chief and the intelligence department, about which I wrote in article entitled "The Dawn Visitors"; or the incident that happened to Dr 'Abd al-Mun-im ash-Sharqawi when he was arrested; and in the articles that were written by my colleagues in AL-AHRAM, including Tawfiq al-Hakim, for whom I published the story "The Bank of Anxiety," and Najib Mahfuz, for whom I published many articles strongly criticizing the shortcomings of the experiment--all this cannot obliterate the great achievements of the Nasirite experiment, which was and still is a gigantic and prominent landmark in the annals of the national liberation movement. Indeed, it is considered the revolution of the Third World just as the French revolution was the revolution of the West and the Russian revolution was the revolution of the East. Moreover, there has been no change experiment as deep or wide-ranging as the Egyptian revolution that was so free of excesses on the part of the authority. Recent and distant examples in history are the proof. This is because major changes, particularly social changes, are not necessarily free of violence. I had the honor--though I could see the tremendous historical dimensions of the social change movement--to be one of those who early voiced warnings against excesses by the authority and did not wait for death before being allowed free speech.

Please accept my thanks and great esteem. [apparent end of letter to prosecutor]

Finally, after a long silence in Egypt I have said my piece, and I hope to God that it will reach Egypt.

I have spoken; having done so I would ask permission to go back to the ancient, wise saying: "Say your piece, and go."

JORDAN, YAR REITERATE SUPPORT FOR IRAQI PEOPLE

JN12100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA)--Jordan's King Husayn and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih telephoned President Saddam Husayn this evening.

Responsible sources told INA that during the two telephone calls King Husayr and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih reiterated their countries' support for the Iraqi people in their just pan-Arab battle. They were also reassured about the situation on the front.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES SOLDIERS AT FRONT

JN102038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1952 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has stressed that the Iraqi Army has given the Persian aggressors lessons and will continue to give them lessons until they return to reason and respect Iraq's will and sovereignty as well as the Arab nation's will and historical rights.

During his visit to the battlefront, screened by Baghdad television tonight, the president said: We are right and will remain faithful to the true principles for which we are fighting and for which martyrs, now perched on the peak of glory, fell.

Addressing his soldiers, the general commander said: The Iraqi people live every minute with you, with your victories and heroic deeds that are on the tongue of every person.

The president said that the Iraqis have watered Iraq's territory with their blood and they are ready to offer more for the sake of preserving it.

It is to be noted that President Saddam Husayn has spent the last 3 days at the military operations sectors on the front, where he inspected our valiant forces while waging with honor and capability their sacred battle against the racist Persian enemy.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON SUSANGERD BATTLE

JN101054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Khafajiyah [Susangerd], 10 Jan (INA)--Citing their press teams in the Khafajiyah sector, the newspapers ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH report that the Iraqi forces have managed to mop up the areas and villages behind the mouth of the Karkheh River.

The papers assert that the Iraqi forces continued their advance all along the sector and have purged the plains areas of the battlefields and the strip extending from the river bank to the adjacent densely populated villages.

The papers add that the retreating Iranian forces are trying to seek shelter behind the undulations of the ground and in deserted houses far from the confrontation lines.

The two papers' correspondents said that they had seen Iraqi military transport trucks and excavators removing scores of Iranian tanks of the chieftain and centurion types which were left behind by the enemy forces.

The correspondents said that they participated in the prayers held by the Iraqi forces while burying the dead Iranians that had been removed from the battlefield. They also visited the field medical units and witnessed how these units are giving first aid to wounded Iranians.

The two papers said that the Iraqi artillery pieces are now shelling the routes of the retreating Iranian forces and that Iraqi war planes and helicopters are raiding the retreating forces. The correspondents saw tongues of fire rising from the Iranian positions that are far from the battlefield.

Quoting a military source in the forward Iraqi forces in the Khafajiyah region, the correspondents said that the Iraqi forces had almost crushed the enemy force.

The source said that the withdrawal of the Iranian forces is disorganized because these forces are retreating in all directions.

Battle Commander's Cable

JN101545 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA)--The Al-Qadisiyah forces commander has announced that the Iranian enemy has been defeated in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] battle. He said that the Al-Qadisiyah forces have destroyed the greater part of an Iranian armored division, captured the rest and killed large numbers of its troops.

In a cable to President Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi military commander said that the Al-Qadisiyah forces have managed in the epic of the Khafajiyah to remove a Persian enemy armored division from the battle. He added that the Iranian forces have left the battlefield bitterly disappointed and frustrated, abandoning their weapons, equipment and dead.

He pointed out that the Al-Qadisiyah forces had resisted an Iranian attack and waged heavy fighting for 5 days. The outcome, he said, was a hard lesson for the enemy.

The Al-Qadisiyah forces commander has revealed that President Saddam Husayn had spent the hardest days of the Khafajiyah epic on the battlefield. He said: We still remember your presence on the battlefield and your sharing with the Al-Qadisiyah forces the most difficult days of the Khafajiyah epic.

He pointed out that a column of the Al-Qa'qa forces had taken part in the battle and said it reached the battlefield after covering a long distance; its presence took the enemy by surprise. He added: The Iraqi forces have clashed with the enemy in a new epic of the 20th century and waged a battle unprecedented in history and in which modern weapons were used. Following is the text of the cable:

From Al-Qadisiyah forces command to President Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces and president of the republic.

And say: Truth has now arrived, and falsehood perished: for falsehood is by its nature bound to perish. [Koranic verse]

The valiant Al-Qadisiyah forces have taught the aggressive Persian enemy elements a hard lesson through a new epic of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah epics. The enemy has launched his counterattack, on which he pinned his hopes and for which he prepared the best of his units. However, our units resisted it in heavy fighting that lasted 5 days. The outcome was that the enemy left the battelfield defeated and bitterly disappointed, abandoning his weapons, equipment, tanks and dead.

My lord leader president: We called our new epic the Khafajiyah epic, in which the Al-Qa'qa column fought for the first time. It arrived on the battlefield after covering a long distance and its presence was a fresh surprise for the enemy. Its battalions fought bravely and most efficiently with the Al-Qadisiyah forces.

They have thus revived the battles of their ancestor Al-Qa'qa'. It was a precious opportunity for your brave soldiers, grandsons of 'Ali, Khalid, Sa'd and Salah ad-Din, that the Persians left their fortifications from which they had been fighting. Your soldiers clashed with them in a new epic of the 20th century. The Al-Qa'qa' battalions' fighting confused the ranks of Rustum's grandsons and the Al-Qadisiyah battle was waged with modern weapons and was unprecedented in history. The outcome of our new epic was dragging an enemy armored division out of the battle. The greater part of it was destroyed and the rest was captured; large numbers of its troops were killed and their bodies left on the battlefield.

Your soldiers have fought for their ideals, their people's values and sovereignty over their land with the greatest bravery. Your innocent martyrs have watered the battlefield with their blood and so they deserve to be immortalized and prayed for so that God will receive them in his paradise. Let us all pray in all places of worship and hold requiems for the souls of the martyrs. May God exalt all our people everywhere. We thank God for the victory we achieved with his help against the aggressor Persians and their charlatan Khomeyni and with the high spirits of our great people and heroic army.

May God grant you victory and preserve you, brave commander. The Al-Qadisiyah forces still remember your presence on the battlefield and your sharing them the most difficult days of the Khafajiyah epic. God is the greatest and victory to your Al-Qadisiyah forces!

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES BATTLE COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 208

JN091630 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Communique No 208 issued by the Armed Forces General Command 9 January 1981]

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jan (INA)--In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces continue to pursue the retreating enemy and to destroy his desperate remnants in the operations sectors. Following are the results of the military activities last night and today:

I. The ground forces:

A. The enemy attacked our positions in Gilan-e Gharb region despite the heavy losses inflicted on him in the past few days. Our forces confronted the enemy valiantly and forced him to retreat after having sustained 61 dead. In addition, five tanks, one personnel carrier and one vehicle were destroyed. A quantity of light and medium weapons was seized by our forces.

B. Last night one of our combat patrols raided the enemy positions in the region opposite Sayf Sa'd, killing 20 of the enemy.

C. Our units opened fire on an enemy troop concentration in Sumar region, killing 10 and destroying 1 vehicle. The rest took to their heels.

D. Our units engaged an enemy gathering in Mehran region and forced it to flee, leaving behind eight dead.

E. An enemy ammunition stockpile was destroyed in Shush region.

F. Our valiant forces in Dezful and Khafajiyah [Susangerd] regions continued to chase the retreating enemy, inflicting on him more losses in equipment and lives. The enemy losses will be announced in a later communique.

G. Two enemy armored personnel carriers were destroyed in Ahvaz region.

H. Our units engaged the enemy positions and troop concentrations in Abadan region, inflicting the following losses: 43 were killed and 10 vehicles, 6 guns of various caliber and 1 observation post were destroyed. In addition, a fuel storage tank and a gas storage tank in Abadan were destroyed and set ablaze.

I. Our ground fire shot down an enemy fighter plane in Ahvaz region. Our fighter planes shot down another enemy plane in a dogfight in the same region.

II. Our fighter planes today launched eight raids against the enemy military targets in Khafajiyah region, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy armor and vehicles. Our planes returned safely to base.

Accordingly, the known enemy losses amount to 142 dead, 5 tanks, 3 personnel carriers, 12 vehicles, 6 guns of various caliber, 1 observation post, 1 ammunition stockpile, 1 fuel storage tank, 1 gas storage tank and 2 fighter planes.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 17 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: The following were damaged: 2 tanks, 5 personnel carriers, 13 vehicles and 2 guns.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 January 1981

Communique No 209

JN092147 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2110 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Communique No 209 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 9 January 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces today continued to pursue the remnants of the defeated enemy in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, bitterly defeating them and destroying and seizing their equipment. Our forces also continued to pound enemy positions in the Dezful region, inflicting heavy losses in personnel and materiel.

Let the Iranian peoples ask the head of their regime, charlatan Khomeyni, and his clique what they have gained from the counterattack about which they created such a big uproar. They claimed that the counterattack achieved a big victory in the initial stage and hoped that Bani-Sadr would wage more counterattacks. The following are some of the enemy's losses as of the time this communique was prepared:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In the Khafajiyah region:

1. In personnel: 121 killed.
2. In equipment: 25 tanks, 6 guns, 4 missile launchers and a large number of different types of vehicles were seized, all of them serviceable. A large quantity of light weapons and different types of equipment were also seized. Fifteen tanks with their crews were destroyed.

B. In the Dezful region:

1. In personnel: 84 killed.
2. In equipment: Seven tanks, one gun and one missile launcher were destroyed.

C. Our brave army's helicopters today raided enemy military positions in the Khafajiyah region and the area opposite our forces in the Sayf Sa'd region, inflicting the following losses: 29 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 2 vehicles and 1 gun were destroyed. The helicopters returned safely to their bases.

Thus, the enemy's total losses that could be counted as of the preparation of this communique are: 205 killed, 76 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 8 guns, 5 missile launchers, a large number of different types of vehicles and a large quantity of light weapons and different types of equipment.

II. Second, our losses: 18 martyrs.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 9 January 1981

Communique No 210

JN101720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Communique No 210 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 10 January 1981]

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA)--In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces continue to consolidate their victories over the Magian Persian enemy and to destroy his desperate remnants' attempts to approach our positions along the confrontation lines. Following are the results of our forces' activities last night and today:

I. The ground forces:

A. Our forward units in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region fought an enemy concentration opposite their positions, killing 16. The rest took to their heels.

B. Last night an enemy force attacked our forward positions in Mehran. Our forces confronted it and clashed with it with all sorts of weapons, inflicting on it the following losses: 67 killed and 2 vehicles laden with hardware and 1 ammunition stockpile destroyed.

C. Our units in the Shush region destroyed two enemy tanks, three vehicles, one gun and one ammunition stockpile.

D. Our units in the Dezful region inflicted the following losses on the enemy: 31 killed, 2 tanks, 1 vehicle laden with hardware, 2 guns, 3 ammunition stockpiles, 1 fuel dump and 2 rocket launchers.

E. Our valiant units in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region continued to pound the retreating enemy remnants, inflicting the following losses: 28 killed and 5 tanks and 1 vehicle destroyed. In addition, our field guns today shot down three enemy fighter planes when they tried to raid our positions.

F. Last night an enemy force tried to approach our positions in the Abadan region. All sorts of weapons were opened up on it, forcing it to retreat, leaving behind 78 dead and 1 tank. Our units in the same region also destroyed four vehicles, one carrying personnel and the other fuel, and one excavator.

G. Today our army helicopters raided enemy military targets in the Ahvaz and Abadan regions and in the region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd and destroyed nine tanks, two vehicles and one personnel carrier. Our helicopters returned to base except for one which fell in front of our positions in Abadan. Its pilot was rescued.

II. Our fighter planes today launched four raids against the enemy military targets in the Gilan-e Gharb region and the region opposite Sayf Sa'd, scoring direct hits on enemy personnel and vehicles. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, the total of the known enemy losses amounts to 220 killed, 19 tanks, 13 vehicles, 1 personnel carrier, 3 guns, 6 ammunition stockpiles, 1 fuel dump, 1 excavator, 24 rocket launchers and 3 fighter planes.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: six martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: the following were damaged: Three tanks, three personnel carriers, six vehicles, two guns, one rocket launcher and one armored vehicle.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 January 1981

Communique No 211

JN102029 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Communique No 211 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 10 January 1981]

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA)-- In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With an invincible will and with strong enthusiasm and daring, our valiant armed forces continue to destroy the ignorant enemy attempts and smash with capability the heads of the racist Persians in all battles. Today, our forces dealt steel blows to a new desperate enemy attempt to attack our positions in the Abadan region. Following are the results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In personnel:
1. 378 killed and a large number wounded.
2. 131 taken captive, including 7 officers of various ranks.

B. In equipment:

1. 23 Chieftain and M-60 tanks were destroyed.
2. Eight serviceable tanks were captured.
3. The following were destroyed: one armored personnel carrier, two armored vehicles, two excavators, four guns and a number of vehicles. In addition, one enemy Phantom plane was shot down.

II. One of our helicopters fell within our positions in the Ahvaz region today while carrying out its duties. Its two pilots were rescued.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 January 1981

Communique No 212

JN111719 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1460 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Communique No 212 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 January 1981

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA)--In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With heroic dash and unique courage our valiant armed forces continue to destroy the enemy attempts to attack our positions along the confrontation lines, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in lives and equipment.

Following are the results of our military activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Five were killed and one self-propelled gun and three ammunition stockpiles were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.

B. The enemy attacked our forward positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region, our forces confronted him bravely and effectively and clashed with him with all sorts of weapons, inflicting on him the following losses: 220 killed and 2 tanks and 2 vehicles destroyed. Clashes were continuing as this communique was prepared.

C. Five were killed in the Sumar region.

D. An enemy force of infantry and tanks attacked one of our forward positions in the Sayf Sa'd region. Our forces clashed with it and killed 93 and destroyed 10 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers and 1 vehicle. Clashes were continuing when this communique was prepared.

E. Last night an enemy force tried to attack our positions in the Mehran region. Our forces confronted it strongly and forced it to retreat, leaving behind 127 dead.

F. An ammunition stockpile was destroyed in the Shush region.

G. Three guns were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
H. The enemy sustained the following losses in the Abadan region: 11 killed and 2 tanks and 2 ammunition stockpiles destroyed.
I. Our army helicopters today raided enemy armor in the Sayf Sa'd region and destroyed six tanks. Our helicopters returned safely to base.

Thus, the known enemy losses total: 461 dead, 20 tanks, 3 personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 4 guns of various claiber and 6 ammunition stockpiles.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 34 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: The following were damaged: one tank, one personnel carrier, three vehicles and one mortar.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 January 1981.

CALL ISSUED TO ESTABLISH NEW ARAB POPULAR FRONT

JN111932 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Majid Farid, chairman of the Arab People's Conference, Comrade Na'im Haddad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and the party's representative at the conference's secretariat general, and 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Ghazali and Ahmad 'Abbas Salih, secretariat members, have announced that they will not participate in the second session of the Arab People's Conference, to be held in Tripoli, Libya.

In a statement addressed to the Arab people's masses, they explained the aims of the divisive call for this session and the practices and [word indistinct] of the conference's secretary general and his concentration of the secretariat's powers in his hands as well as his dissident stands in the service of the suspicious Libyan regime's schemes, his attempts to thwart the comprehensive pan-Arab liberation aspirations, foil the Arab people's hopes and twist the arm of the people's striking factions.

They called for the establishment of an Arab popular front of all good and noble forces that are committed to the progressive national and pan-Arab line of struggle and that have faith in their Arabism, ideology, values and glorious heritage. They also called for a real pan-Arab meeting in which all national and progressive forces take part. Such a meeting should be based on a comprehensive and scientific working program and proceed from a new strategy created by democratic interaction, creative dialogue and collective participation of the parties taking part in this meeting, with the aim of forming a front opposed to Zionist aggression, imperialist hegemony, exploitation, greed and discrimination. Such a front will seek to guarantee the Arab individual's dignity and his rights to democracy, justice and prosperity.

PESHMERGAS, COMMUNISTS RAID STATE INSTALLATIONS

JN111820 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1530 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Al-'Amadiyah--At the beginning of the new year a force comprising peshmergas of the Al-'Amadiyah local committee of our party's first branch and a number of Iraqi Communist Party fighters attacked the enemy emplacement overlooking Al-'Amadiyah district. The force shelled the emplacement, destroying it, killing 4 soldiers and wounding 2. The joint force returned safely to base.

Another joint force comprising peshmergas of the Al-'Amadiyah local committee of our party's first branch and fighters of the Iraqi Communist Party shelled an enemy position in the village of [word indistinct] in the Kani Masi region. They killed three soldiers and wounded several others. The joint force returned safely to base.

MOROCCAN ENVOYS ARRIVE WITH MESSAGE FOR HUSAYN

JN112025 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace this evening Ahmed Reda Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda, envoys and advisers of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, They conveyed a message from his majesty the king of Morocco to His Majesty King Husayn on the importance of the third Islamic summit conference to be held in holy Mecca and the importance of preparing the Arab and Islamic atmospheres to make a success of the conference in the service of the issues of the Islamic world, including the issues of Arab Jerusalem and Palestine.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

AMMAN SAYS SYRIANS CONDUCTING MASS EXECUTIONS

JN101855 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Reports from Damascus indicate that the situation in Syria is deteriorating and that campaigns of terrorism and collective punishment by the Syrian regime are escalating. The following is a report on the latest incidents in Syria: Reports from Palmyra say the city has been converted into an execution site. In addition to the massacre committed by the Syrian regime in June 1980 when more than 1,000 Syrians were buried alive in trenches, the people talk about a second massacre in Palmyra when hundreds of people were killed during the Syrian massing of forces on the Jordanian border.

On 19 December the Syrian authorities took 120 women as hostages because their husbands were alleged to be linked with the Muslim Brotherhood organization and opposed the Syrian regime. The reports say that the Syrian authorities forced these women to march in Palmyra's streets in a humiliating manner to the prison courtyard where 50 women were secluded and shot by a firing squad. On 20 December another 30 women were executed. On 21 December 1980 the Syrian authorities executed 40 more women.

In Aleppo, the Syrian security forces attacked Al-Kallasah mosque on 30 December 1980 and arrested all the people praying there. Groups of the Syrian defense squads broke into houses, looted and raped women when they searched bouses in As-Saba' Bahrat, Bab an-Nayrab, Al-Firdaws, (Bab Mit Nisrin) and Bab Antakiyah on the pretext that the occupants had killed persons who had collaborated with the Syrian authorities. On 28 December 1980 defense squads cordoned off the commercial markets area and the market of Khan al-Jumruk where goldsmith shops are located and looted gold alloys and money in these markets.

In Hamah, the following incidents took place: The special forces killed a 70-year-old man named Zaki Qasim Agha recently and dumped his corpse with that of a child near the cultural center. These forces also killed Ahmad 'Ubayd and Muhammad 'Ubaydu in the Al-Barudiyyah quarter of Hamah. The revolution vanguards killed the citizen Muhammad 'Awf, an employee of the electricity corporation, in front of the corporation building because he was accused of collaboration with parties opposed to the Syrian regime. The Syrian authorities arrested Khalid ad-Dabbagh, owner of Abi al-Fida's bookshop, in Hamah because he failed to report to the authorities the killing of Walid Jad'an, leader of the revolution vanguards federation, who was assassinated by regime opponents near the bookshop. They also arrested Taysir as-Samsam, owner of the As-Siddiq pharmacy in Hamah.

Fire was opened upon a special forces patrol near Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Hamid mosque in Hamah. Three members of the patrol were hit. The special forces searched the quarter and killed Ibrahim Junayd and two children, one of whom was the son of 'Abd al-Karim al-Baydah and the other that of his brother.

Elements opposed to the authorities attacked the military training school in Hamah; Ahmad Zuwayyid, the principal, was wounded.

On 8 January 1981, an explosion took place in Damascus at Al-Hariqah area. On Monday, 5 January 1981, at 1630 the Syrian security forces shot 'Abd as-Salam ibn ash-Shaykh Ramadan, a professor at the Damascus University Shari'ah College in Rukn ad-Din area, near Salah ad-Din mosque. His body was not handed over to his relatives until last Thursday. On the same day, the Syrian security forces stormed a number of houses in the Yarmuk Camp in Al-Masakin quarter in search of weapons and fugitives. At 1500 the same day a clash took place between the Syrian security forces and opposition elements in the Yarmuk Camp in Al-Masakin quarter in search of weapons and fugitives. At 1500 the same day a clash took place between the Syrian security forces and opposition elements in the Yarmuk Camp near the preparatory school; eight security men were killed. The students were kept in classes until 1700.

On Tuesday, 6 January 1980, a fire broke out in the staff building in Abu Rummanah quarter. Heavy shooting took place in the area and a loud explosion was heard that night in Rukn ad-Din.

PRESS COMMENTS ON MIDEAST ISSUE, UK INITIATIVE

JN110906 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Press Review]

[Text] AR-RA'Y comments on the visit of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to Egypt. It says: It appears that Lord Carrington's mission in Cairo, where he arrived yesterday, is to find common ground between the collective European initiative, which has not yet been announced, and the Camp David accords, which the Arabs have rejected and condemned. This impression is given by the British foreign secretary's statement on leaving Rabat that Britain intends to give a forward push to the European community's efforts as long as they do not conflict with any other initiative, either by the United States or the Arab world, to reach a just solution by peaceful means.

Naturally, nobody can tell yet how such an attempt can succeed or how the European initiative can be acceptable to both the Camp David partners and the Arabs. But what must be said here is that the Arab position is clear, firm and unchangeable, especially since it represents one of the basic pillars of the common Arab strategy stemming from the Amman summit.

Concluding, the paper wonders about the worthiness of the Carrington mission and whether its success is a condition for the annoucement of the European initiative.

Under the headline "Toward an Arab Option," AD-DUSTUR says: European officials are feverishly talking about the expected initiative to end the deadlock in the Middle East crisis, and U.S. officials are saying that the Camp David accords are the most suitable framework for solving this crisis. Thus the central issue, represented by occupation and Israeli attempts to Judaize Palestinian Arab territory and to expel the Arabs from it, has almost been forgotten and the Camp David framework, namely, the American way of solving the problem, has become the alternative.

The paper adds: The Arab option is the only suitable basis for achieving peace, because it is the option of the people of the occupied territory, the people whose rights have been usurped. True, the Palestinians are directly concerned about determining their own destiny and choosing their political course, but this choice cannot be considered in isolation from the common Arab will or outside of the higher pan-Arab interests. AD-DUSTUR concludes: It is inconceivable to expect Europe, the United States or any other quarter to champion our viewpoint and interests unless we first present our viewpoint with full strength and clarity, and unless the other parties realize that any opposition to our rights would be costly. Our dealings with others must always be based on their attitudes toward one of our most sacred issues.

Under the headline "The Two Faces of One Coin," AL-AKHBAR mentions the crisis facing the Israeli Government. The paper says: The downfall of the Begin government and the arrival of a new one under Peres would not mean any change at all in the Israeli position and ambitions or in the Zionist strategy, which aims at liquidating Arab existence in this part of the world. The opposition Labor Party has been an active partner in all the steps which have been taken by the Begin government to annex, Judaize and settle in Arab territory, and to terrorize the Arabs. As a matter of fact, the Labor Party is the government's partner in the Camp David conspiracy, whose initial stages have already been implemented, and in the autonomy conspiracy, which is still pending.

The paper adds: All the successive crises which Israel has faced in the past years have been due to internal economic and social issues and linked with the power struggle. They have never been due to any dispute over the Israeli position on the continuation of the occupation and the settlement of Israelis on Arab territory. In view of these facts, we must not attach much hope to the arrival of Peres and the departure of Begin, or to the arrival of the new U.S. administration for that matter. We must depend on our intrinsic strength and our ability to cope with and influence events. These two basic elements cannot be achieved by wishful thinking and slogans but by continuous hard work and comprehensive scientific planning.

AL-AKHBAR concludes: The next phase will be serious and decisive, especially since rapid developments have almost overwhelmed us even before we were ready to face them or were able to build our intrinsic power. Unless we act quickly to overcome the current state of Arab weakness, fragmentation and division, the results will not be in our interest but in the interest of the enemies of our nation, especially the Zionist enemy.

CROWN PRINCE REVIEWS ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION

JN091347 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] His Highness Crown Prine Hasan has stressed the need to guarantee the security of all the Middle East countries within the comprehensive framework of a just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and taking into consideration the aspirations of the region's peoples, headed by the Palestinian people, for stability and security. This was stated in a speech he delivered at the symposium on Arab resources and foreign policy, which will conclude its work at Jordan University this evening.

His highness said that the most dangerous factor threatening the region's security and the civilized world's interests in it is Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories. He reviewed the dangers of Israeli settlement in the occupied Arab territories, concentrating on the arbitrary measures and restrictions imposed by the occupation authorities on the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Such measures, he said, are aimed at depriving the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights, headed by their right to self-determination. Such measures, he added, constitute factors of frustration whose repercussions are reflected on the entire region's security.

His highness stressed the need to focus light on what is happening in the occupied Arab territories and to reconsider the current peace process, which reached an impasse. He stressed the need to move away from talk about the self-rule plan, Israel's security and other secondary issues produced by the Camp David accords to detailed talk about the real bases that can place all the parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict on the right path to the attainment of security and peace in the region. These bases are Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, headed by Arab Jerusalem, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's usurped rights.

In reply to the questions raised in his speech, his highness stressed that Arab action to guarantee Arab rights must stem from the collective Arab option as stressed by the Arab kinds and presidents at the Amman summit. This option stipulates that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative and that our kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied territory should be supported by all the Arab nation's available means within a sound, long-term strategy.

CYPRIOT POLITICAL LEADER MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

JN081454 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Damascus--Dr Vassos Lyssarides, leader of the Cypriot Unified Democratic Union of the Center [EDEK], has praised Syria's stand and steadfastness in the face of the challenges being hatched against it and the region in general.

He said that we are facing an imperialist-Zionist conspiracy in the region aimed at imposing hegemony on us and the region through use of traditional gendarmes such as Israel and As-Sadat, but we are confident that the alliance of the region's progressive forces will foil all these attempts.

In a statement prior to his departure this morning, Dr Lyssarides stressed the two parties' identical views at the regional and international levels. He added that no peaceful solution can be imposed on the region and that one state cannot impose its views on another. He added that a peaceful solution will not be reached as long as Arab lands are occupied and as long as the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are ignored.

He stressed the Cypriot people's solidarity with Syria and its party in the face of all the challenges concocted against the region. He added that Syria is considered the chief mover of all the region's progressive forces against all these challenges.

He added: I am leaving Syria with the conviction that the people will never abandon what they are fighting for. Every time I come to Syria, I feel that its people have become more ready for the struggle to achieve their goals. I would like to say that all the progressive forces in the region consider Syria the center of struggle against imperialism and Zionism and of the people's struggle for independence and dignity. I must say that every time I meet with President al-Asad, I feel stronger and more determined to continue my struggle.

Dr Lyssarides left Damascus this morning following a visit of several days to Syria during which he met with a number of government and party officials. He signed a 2-year cooperation agreement between the Ba'th Party and EDEK. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Ahmad al-Husayn, candidate member of the national command, and other party comrades.

SOVIET LAND RECLAMATION MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN091642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Damascus--Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev, USSR land reclamation and water resources minister, arrived in Damascus at noon today on a visit of several days to the country. Speaking to a SANA correspondent, Vasilyev expressed hope that his visit will contribute to further bolstering the bonds of friendship and cooperation and existing between the two friendly countries.

Meeting With Officials

JN100834 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Damacus, 10 Jan (SANA)--Nayif Jarbu', minister of public works and water resources, last night discussed with Nikolay Vasilyev, Soviet land reclamation and water resources minister, the existing cooperation between Syria and the USSR, particularly that which pertains to the projects being implemented in Syria in cooperation with the USSR. The two ministers also discussed the steps necessary to give a thrust to this cooperation and to expedite the implementation of these projects.

On the other hand, Minister of the Euphrates Dam Dr Yahya al-Khayir last night discussed with the Soviet minister the itinerary of the guest delegation and the various aspects of the economic activities. Vasilyev expressed his thanks to the Syrian officials for giving him the opportunity to visit Damascus and to familiarize himself with the various projects that are being implemented in Syria in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In another development, the minister of the Euphrates dam praised the efforts being exerted by the Soviet friends in the field of land reclamation. He also hailed the Soviet experts' efforts and their contribution to implementing the agricultural projects in Syria.

An official source in the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam said that the Soviet delegation will visit the irrigation and land reclamation projects that are being implemented in Syria. The delegation will discuss the means to promote the scope of cooperation in implementation of the agreements and protocols concluded between the two countries in the fields of irrigation and land reclamation.

AL-ASAD, KHADDAM RECEIVE PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER

JN092023 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Damascus--At 2000 this evening, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, who conveyed to his excellency the president a written message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY. The message dealt with the situation in the Arab region.

In addition, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received the PDRY foreign minister at 1815 this evening. Talks during the meeting centered on current Arab issues and bilateral relations.

Salim Salih Muhammad arrived in Damascus at 1730 this evening on a 1-day visit to the country. Speaking on arrival, Salim Salih Muhammad said: I am very happy to be visiting fraternal Syria, especially during the current circumstances. President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's message to his brother President Hafiz al-Asad deals with an exchange of opinions and viewpoints as well as with joint coordination regarding the status and activities of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. The message also touches on new developments in the Arab area region, which is witnessing a feverish onslaught by imperialism, Zionism and the other Camp David parties. This onslaught is being carried forward by the new U.S. administration, demonstrating the intransigent and continued U.S. stand of hostility to our just pan-Arab causes, particularly the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, especially their right to self-determination and establishment of their own national independent state under the PLO.

We express our deep concern over the new U.S. move to further expand its influence and its military, political and economic presence in the area, threatening peace and stability, escalating tension and heralding the dangers of war.

I must stress here the PDRY's absolute opposition to this imperialist move. The PDRY is fully aware of the size of this conspiracy and its possible encroachments on the member-states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and on the Arab people. Therefore, we reiterate our support for and appreciation of the steadfastness displayed by fraternal Syria in the face of the internal and external plotting of the imperialist and Zionist powers and their agents. We are confident that our visit and talks with the brothers in Syria regarding these issues will achieve positive results serving the interests of our two peoples. Our concern during this visit will also center on bilateral relations and the means of further enhancing and promoting these relations.

ALGERIA

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES 11 JAN

LD112146 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived this afternoon at Houari Boumediene International Airport accompanied by an important delegation. He was welcomed by Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

The FRG foreign minister made a statement to the press in which he noted his pleasure at this visit to our country which takes place in response to an invitation from his Algerian counterpart. About relations between the two countries Genscher pointed to the spirit of confidence and respect which dominates these relations. He said he will discuss with Algerian officials during his 3-day visit, the major international issues because Algeria, he said, is an important spokesman which has its own influence in the Arab world, Africa and the nonaligned movement.

Concerning bilateral relations Genscher said his talks in Algeria will conclude with the signing of an agreement on setting up a joint Algerian-German commission which will be charged with tackling the problems of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation. He added this visit to Algeria crowns the talks and contacts which have been going on in recent years at the EEC level on cooperation between (?the EEC) and the Third World.

Algerian Prime Minister / delghani will receive FRG Foreign Minister Genscher tomorrow morning.

BEN YAHIA RETURNS FROM TUNIS TALKS 10 JAN

LD102242 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Brother Mohamed Ben Yahia, the minister of foreign affairs, returned to Algiers from Tunis at noon today. He led the Algerian delegation at the meetings of the third session of the Algerian-Tunisian joint committee. He was received by President Habib Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and signed with his Tunisian counterpart, Hassan Belkhodja, the minutes of the session, an agreement on customs cooperation and a program for educational, scientific and technical cooperation. He also signed another agreement on the dispatching of experts and on the scope of their duties within the framework of cooperation between the two sister countries.

LIBYA

SPOKESMAN FAULTS U.S. STATEMENT ON CHAD SITUATION

LD110846 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] A spokesman for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated that the United States is the last to be able to talk about matters and issues affecting the essence of relations between the Libyan and Chadian peoples.

The spokesman was thus commenting on the U.S. statement issued in the wake of the Libyan Arab-Chadian joint statement. He said that the United States was trying to divert the attention of world public opinion from its military bases in the various parts of Africa, Asia and the Middle East as well as in Latin America and also from its fleets which roam regional waters to frighten peoples.

The United States, he said, should withdraw its fleets and bases from these areas before permitting itself to talk about what it calls the Libyan military presence in Chad.

AL-'UBAYDI DISCUSSES CHAD WITH AFRICAN ENVOYS

LD110900 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, the secretary of the popular committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, yesterday evening met with the African ambassadors to the Jamahiriyah. He spoke to them about the clamor being raised by imperialist circles over the Libyan Arab-Chadian joint statement. He said that these circles are trying to impede the efforts being exerted to rebuild Chad and establish peace and security in that fraternal country.

Al-'Ubaydi said that the Jamahiriyah is not seeking to threaten peace and security in the area, as some try to do, but is seeking to bolster the peace, security and stability of the Chadian people.

He also affirmed the Chadian people's right and that of the Jamahiriyah to establish bilateral relations in accordance with the UN and OAU Charters.

He explained the contents of the Libyan Arab-Chadian joint statement to the African ambassadors and warned that France's attempts to interfere in African affairs and to restore its domination cannot be ignored or idly tolerated.

He asked why no clamor is raised when France sends its troops anew to Africa with a view to reimposing its domination on it; why a clamor is raised only when the Jamahiriyah rushes to the aid of Chad in accordance with the resolutions of the Lagos conference and the Freetown summit and to bolster the efforts of the legitimate government in crushing the rebellion, he asked.

TOGOLESE CABLE OPPOSES LOME SUMMIT ON CHAD ISSUE

LD120834 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0245 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] The brother commander has received the following cable from Togolese President Eyadema:

Dear commander: The President of Sierra Leone, in his capacity as the current OAU chairman, has conveyed to me the need for holding an emergency meeting at Lome next Monday, 12 January 1981, of the Chad reconciliation committee, which had signed the Lome cease-fire agreement on 28 February 1980, to discuss the latest developments in Chad, but I have rejected his request. Similar requests were made by a number of other African presidents who stressed the need for holding such a conference in Lome. However, I have rejected all their requests. I told them that I am prepared to welcome them in Togo as guests, sharing the Togolese people's celebration of their national independence anniversary on 23 January. I categorically reject the holding of any meetings in Togo on the question of Chad.

Brother commander: The Togolese people and I personally view with admiration and pride your efforts to increase cooperation between our two friendly peoples.

Finally, dear brother, accept my utmost appreciation and greetings on the occasion of the new year.

[Signed] General Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo

SHAHATI INTERVIEWED ON FRENCH TIES, CHAD SITUATION

LD091307 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 26 Dec 80 p 2

[Hassan Alaoui 24 December Paris interview with Ahmed Shahati, secretary of the External Liaison Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah General People's Congress: "France and Libya Have a Common Concern to Reconcile the People of Chad"]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: What is the object of your visit to Europe, Excellency?

Ahmed Shahati: It is our concern to maintain good relations with all countries, be they in West or East Europe, African or Arab. Our aim is the broadest cooperation with all friendly countries. We are an oil-producing country. We are using this wealth simultaneously for the good of the Libyan people and for mankind's prosperity. In a world which is going through serious economic crises, with galloping inflation, there is clearly the risk of political crisis. We are striving to avoid upheavals, and the Libyans value their relations with other peoples. Our European tour is one way of consolidating and strengthening our relations with people.

LE CONTINENT: Does this tour not have a more precise goal?

Ahmed Shahati: Within the framework of the Euro-Arab dialogue, in fact, we are trying to convince states of the need to develop relations between continents and to inspire a new dimension in exchanges. However, the Euro-Arab dialogue must not be restricted to economics or to oil alone. The peoples' realities must not be ignored.

The question of the Palestinian people is an important one which must not be forgotten. The Americans have seen the Camp David accords fail because they ignored the people's reality. Israel still occupies the Arab territories of Gaza, the West Bank and the Golan Heights and, despite international protests, has annexed Jerusalem. For their part, the Americans practice a policy of interference everywhere: in Africa, particularly in Somalia, in Egypt and the Indian Ocean.

It is a question of a real military occupation in those countries and regions, Libya, which presents this penetration particularly, wants to attract the whole world's attention. That is why it gives unreserved support to the national liberation movements.

LE CONTINENT: Concerning France more particularly, what was the object of your talks with Foreign Minister Mr Jean Francois-Poncet?

Ahmed Shahati: As I said on 23 December, France is a friendly country and it is indeed our intention to deepen our relations with it. Last September Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the revolution's guide, stated that the Libyan people place particular importance on their relations with France. In fact, our relations with this country have been good since the launch of the September 1969 revolution. In terms of economic exchanges alone they are reaching a considerable volume: 5 percent of Libyan oil exports go to France, and Libya's imports from France amount to FR1.7 billion. There are industrial agreements with a total value, as I have said, of FR11 billion. This tells you that, on the whole, our relations with France are excellent.

LE CONTINENT: Was there concerted action with France over Chad?

Ahmed Shahati: Our meeting with Mr Francois-Poncet was aimed at discussing bilateral relations and harmonizing our viewpoints on the other subjects such as Mediterranean stability. My journey to Paris was not aimed at discussing Chad in particular, although we did exchange viewpoints on that matter. I do not discuss Chad because that country has a legal and properly constituted government. And no one has the right to impose his viewpoint on it.

LE CONTINENT: It is said, however, that there are Libyan forces in Chad.

Ahmed Shahati: There are no Libyan forces in Chad. We are aiding that country within the framework of technical cooperation by virtue of a treaty signed with the legal government recognized simultaneously by the OAU and the United Nations. Our assistance consists in providing medicine and othe resources so as to ease the people of Chad's sufferings.

Our concern is Chad's national reconciliation and the country's reconstruction. To attain that aim we are holding discussions with states--in this case, those which are concerned with helping to rebuild Chad in the interest of the people of Chad.

We are fiercely opposed to any divisions. We wish for the unity of the people of Chad in respect for their political and economic choices. France and Libya have a common concern to reconcile the people of Chad and to respect their will.

LE CONTINENT: There has been talk of a Libyan expansionism which is worrying a certain number of African states.

Ahmed Shahati: There is nothing which ought to cause anxiety. Libya has 3 million inhabitants and campaigns actively for the peoples' liberation. Moreover, it wants to help to ensure their stability and their development. There is no Libyan expansionism. This is a myth.

Our policy in this regard is clear, and we have never stopped affirming it: strict respect for other people's options and choices.

STATEMENT ATTACKS FRENCH POSITION ON CHAD

LD100228 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liason has issued a statement which reads as follows:

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liason expresses displeasure at the French Foreign Ministry's statement in connection with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]-Chad joint communique which was released after the visit of President Goukouni to Tripoli.

The bureau explains the following:

1. This statement by the French Foreign Ministry in connection with the joint communique of the SPLAJ and Chad is unacceptable.

2. The Tripoli declaration was issued by two independent states who are members of the OAU and the UN organization. The declaration in question conforms to the OAU and the UN charters. The French statement is nothing but a new attempt to continue to impose French domination on Chad in flagrant violation of UN resolutions and those of the Lagos conference over the Chadian question, which stressed that the cause of the Chadian people's problem, of which they have suffered is mainly caused by the French presence in Chad.

3. The wish of the two brotherly people of the Jamahiriyah and Chad towards achieving unity is a matter approved and called for in the charter of the Organization of African Unity. It is the undeniable right of the two peoples to unite, and France has no right to appoint itself as a ward guardian and an arbitrator on relations between African countries. The French Government's attempt to question the legality of the government of Chad is a direct interference in the domestic affairs of Chad. It also violates the resolutions of the OAU which affirmed that this government is legal and that it represents the people of Chad. These resolutions affirm that it is President Goukouni who is the head of state and it is he who speaks for the people of Chad and not the French Government.

It might be questioned here "in what right does France speak on Chad, and by what logic". If President Goukouni, who had fought imperialism for the last 20 years and led Frolinat in a long struggle for the independence of Chad, has no right to speak in the name of his country, then has France got the right to do so? If France gives itself the right to work for the setting up of the European unity and membership of the EEC, what right does she have to object unjustifiably to the will of the two Chadian and Libyan people in achieving cooperation or unity between them?

4. The Jamahiriyah strongly condemns the French communique and France's objection to the establishment of unity of masses between the two people. The support of the Jamahiriyah to the government and the people of Chad was made at the request of the legitimate government of Chad and according to a treaty concluded between the two peoples.

5. The Jamahiriyah's aim in supporting Chad is to safeguard the stability and the security of the country and the region and is not intended to threaten the safety and security of any neighboring African country. This has been confirmed by the Tripoli communique. This communique is not directed against any country neighboring Chad or any other African country. The peace which has been achieved in Chad will have direct effect and bearing on the peace and security of the whole region.

6. The joint Libyan-Chadian communique is an embodiment of the reality of the brotherly and neighboring relations and the bonds of civilization, sweat and blood which bind the two people. The unity stressed in the communique is the unity of the masses, which means the opening of borders between the two countries, and is not a political unity. It enables the two peoples of the two countries to consolidate [word indistinct]. The Tripoli communique stressed the interests of the Chadian people and the continuation of the Jamahiriyah's economic aid for brotherly Chad. As a confirmation of this, Libya and Chad will fight alongside each other against any intervention in Chad from whatever source or quarter. The people of Libya and Chad have made great sacrifices to end the war which continued for 20 years. Peace and security have now been realized in Chad after putting an end to this war. These sacrifices cannot be wasted.

In conclusion, the SPLAJ affirms that it fully abides by the Lagos conference resolutions and it respects the will and choices of the people of Chad. The SPLAJ will help the legal government in holding elections in the time fixed by the Lagos conference. The objection of the French Government to the SPLAJ-Chad communique, on the pretext that it reveals ambitions which threaten the security of the continent, is something that arouses curiosity.

The SPLAJ, which is linked with France by relations of cooperation and has always been eager to strengthen and develop these relations, affirms that any hostile attitude by France toward SPLAJ or Chad will have an adverse effect on the interests of France in Libya, the Arab homeland and Africa. Attempts to again spark off sedition and war in Chad will have serious consequences, which will go beyond the borders of Chad and will threaten security and stability on the entire African Continent.

CHADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS FRANCE, SUDAN AWAY

LD110754 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat has expressed the Chadian people's indignation at France's interference in their internal affairs.

Acyl Ahmat yesterday received the French ambassador in Tripoli. During this meeting he asked the French Government to stop plotting against Chad and to refrain from supporting the rebellion crushed by the Chadian legitimate government of Goukouni Queddei.

Acyl Ahmat said that France had no right to speak on behalf of Chad.

He also warned Sudan against interference in the internal affairs of the Chadian people.

During a meeting he had with the Sudanese ambassador in Tripoli yesterday, Acyl Ahmat said that any support for rebel Habre by the Sudanese Government will have a violent reaction by the Chadian people whose will and freedom have triumphed when the legitimate government of the Chad republic of Goukouni Queddei has succeeded in imposing the will of the Chadian people by crushing the rebellion of the agent of imperialism Hissein Habre.

AFRICAN WORK FORCE DEMONSTRATES AT FRENCH EMBASSY

LD111516 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] The African work force in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today staged a big procession in front of the French Embassy in protest against French interference in the African Continent, and issued the following statement:

In the name of God. The African work force in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who believe that Africa belongs to the Africans and that Africa has no ally except itself, is now rallying in front of the French Embassy in Libya, and denounces the irresponsible statement issued on cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Chad which is aimed at securing Chad's stability, security and freedom.

The African work force, which marches today in protest against French containment and domination in the African Continent, declares the following:

1. The irresponsible statements issued by the French Government in an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the African Continent will be met by us with unexpected violence throughout Africa.

2. If the purpose of the statements was a French attempt to cover up [word indistinct] in France, we reject the exploitation of the African people and their embroilment in France's chronic problems. But if the purpose is to choke the freedom of the Chadian people, then we declare an African struggle against France throughout the world.

3. The African people are convinced that the attempts to loot African wealth and establish military bases on African soil were attempts aimed at starving the African peoples, bringing them to their knees and choking their freedom. The time has come to crush this imperialist role in our continent.

4. Unless France stops its interference in Africa, we declare to the whole world that the African armed fedayeen will take action to destroy French interests throughout the world. It will be a severe bringing to task, avenging the innocent souls killed by the French forces in all the areas occupied by French imperialism.

5. We declare our support for the courageous decision taken by the Libyan people's conferences in siding with the legitimate government of Chad and in support of the Lagos conference resolutions.

6. The role played by the French Government in Africa harms the resolutions and charters of the OAU and the United Nations and constitutes a violation of the African will and international tradition.

7. What we say is Africa's say. Africa's say is: Death in defense of the land and life in freedom. We seek death so that Africans may live.

Long live African unity! Long live the revolutionary cohesion against French imperialism!

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT BECOMES PEOPLE'S BUREAU

LD101410 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The masses of the people's committees of the people's bureaus abroad and the people's committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison marched this morning on the Foreign Secretariat headquarters in Tripoli and turned it into a People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison [Maktab Sha'bi Lilittisal al-Khariji].

Those working at the former Foreign Secretariat joined the marching masses which realized this step in implementation of the resolutions of the basic people's congresses to turn political liaison into popular liaison, to apply direct democracy and the establishment of relations with the peoples of the world and to increase their development and growth.

MOROCCO

ACTIVITIES OF BRITAIN'S LORD CARRINGTON REPORTED

LD091432 Rabat MAP in English 1236 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Rabat, 9 Jan (MAP)--Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, offered here Thursday a dinner in the honour of Lord Carrington, British secretary of state at the Foreign Office.

On this occasion, Mr Boucetta made a speech in which he underlined the importance of Lord Carrington's visit, which follows the visit Queen Elizabeth II of England and her spouse, the Duke of Edinburgh, recently paid to Morocco at the invitation of King Hassan II of Morocco and which shows the continuity of friendly ties between the two countries.

Mr Boucetta evoked traditional relations existing between Morocco and Great Britain since 1451, and the future contribution of Great Britain to Moroccan development.

Speaking about the international situation the Moroccan minister especially dwelt on the Middle East conflict, the Iraq-Iran conflict, the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops and the direct and indirect interventions of great powers in Africa evoking in this regard events in Chad and stressing the necessity to condemn these interventions, cause of great concern in the African Continent.

Mr Boucetta finally said that since Morocco recovered its Saharan provinces five years ago, constant attempts were made to destabilize it adding "we are determined to defend and safeguard our territorial integrity" but we are open to dialogue in view of restoring peace and concord in the area.

Later on Lord Carrington took the floor and expressed satisfaction at the welcome he was met with, the excellence of relations between the two countries and confidence over the future of these relations.

It is to be recalled that Lord Carrington had been received earlier by Mr Boucetta.

During the two hour meeting the two parties discussed bilateral relations and relations between Morocco and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Mr Boucetta and Lord Carrington also evoked the situation in the Middle East and Africa and the tension prevailing in the African north west.

On the other hand Lord Carrington was received on the same day by Mr M'hamed Douiri, Moroccan minister of equipment and national promotion [title as received]. Talks centered on traditional friendly ties and bilateral cooperation especially in the field of equipment.

The project of building an iron and steel complex in Nador and the participation of Great Britain in this project were also evoked.

Mr Douiri and Lord Carrington equally examined various projects in which Great Britain might participate especially the building of roads, dams and water adductions [as received] in different regions of Morocco.

Lord Carrington was also received by Azzedine Guessous, Moroccan minister of trade, industry, merchant marine and maritime fisheries.

Talks centered on bilateral relations and the Moroccan-EEC relations. In this context the two parties examined various aspects of cooperation in the fields of iron and steel industry, sugar production and industry in general and expressed satisfaction at the excellence of relations between the two countries.

Dealing with Moroccan-EEC relations, Mr Gessous recalled the impact of the EEC policy and its enlargement on the volume of exchanges between Morocco and the community.

The meeting was attended by the British ambassador to Rabat and the Moroccan ambassador to London.

Joint Communique

LD101454 Rabat MAP in English 1233 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Rabat, 10 Jan (MAP)--A joint Moroccan-British communique was issued at the end of talks held here Friday by Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation and Lord Carrington, British secretary of state at the British Foreign Office.

Following is the text of the joint communique:

"At the invitation of Mr M'hamed Boucetta, minister for foreign affairs and co-operation, Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, paid an official visit to Morocco from 8 to 10 January 1981.

During the visit Lord Carrington was received in audience by His Majesty King Hassan II. He was also received by the prime minister and minister of justice, Mr Maati Bouabid, and had talks with other members of the Moroccan Government.

The talks between Mr Boucetta and Lord Carrington took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a climate of friendship and understanding characteristic of relations between the two countries.

The two ministers recalled as a notable event in relations between the two countries the state visit to Morocco, in October 1980, of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the duke of Edinburgh.

The two ministers carried out a review of the main international problems and noted with satisfaction that they had similar views on a wide range of questions.

In their review of the situation in Africa the two ministers underlined the necessity of allowing the peoples of Africa to pursue their development according to the system of their choice. They noted with regret the increase in the number of areas of tension in the continent caused by outside interference and declared themselves in favour of a peaceful solution of these conflicts and respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity of African states. They expressed the hope for the success of the Geneva conference on Namibia.

...Particular attention was devoted to the Middle East. [as received] The two sides reaffirmed only a comprehensive settlement of the Israel-Arab conflict could bring about a just and lasting peace in the area.

The Moroccan side expressed its appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the member states of the European community to bring about the return of peace to the Middle East. The British side noted the positive role played by Morocco in the search for a settlement.

The two ministers expressed their concern at the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran and their support for all the efforts being made, notably in the Islamic framework, to put an end to the fighting and to persuade the two parties to seek a negotiated settlement as soon as possible.

The two ministers also agreed on the need to improve the system of international economic relations and on the need to remove obstacles in the way of the economic growth of developing countries.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the positive development of bilateral relations and recalled the common desire of both governments to give these relations more substance. They emphasised the will to conclude as soon as possible agreements on double taxation and investment promotion and protection.

Both sides expressed interest in the objectives of the Moroccan 5-year plan. The British Government will encourage British companies to take part in the carrying out of the plan.

The two ministers agreed that trade between the two countries did not reflect the potential of Morocco and Great Britain and considered that fresh efforts should be made on both sides to increase the level of exchanges.

The two ministers closely examined the effects the second enlargement of the European community would have on their relations.

The British side expressed its understanding for Morocco's anxieties and promised to take them into account during the enlargement negotiations.

In the field of cultural co-operation both sides expressed satisfaction at the signature of a cultural agreement during the state visit. The agreement would facilitate the development of cultural exchanges.

The British side expressed its readiness to make it possible for a larger number of Moroccan students to attend British universities.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the result of their discussions which had made an important contribution to the development of friendship and co-operation between Morocco and Britain.

Lord Carrington thanked Mr Boucetta for the warm welcome he had received during his visit (private and official) to Morocco and invited him to pay an official visit to Britain. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

10 Jan Departure

LD101440 Rabat MAP in English 1201 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Rabat, 10 Jan (MAP)--Mr Maati Bouabid, Moroccan premier and justice minister, received here Friday Lord Carrington, British secretary of state at the Foreign Office who left here this Saturday at the end of an official visit to Morocco.

The two parties evoked bilateral questions and international problems of common interest, similitude and convergence of view points characterized these Moroccan-British talks. The meeting was attended by Mr Simon Dawbarn, ambassador of Great Britain to Rabat.

TUNISIA

COOPERATION PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD091826 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The work of the grand joint Tunisian-Algerian commission ended with the signing of the minutes of the talks held by the Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia and his Tunisian counterpart Hassan Belkhodja relating to all aspects of bilateral cooperation.

The press statement on the work of the commission said in particular that the business of the commission was conducted in a full spirit of fraternity and understanding inspired by common political determination to stregnthen the existing brotherly ties between the two countries in all fields and to determine and develop the forms of cooperation in all fields in a manner responding to the wishes of their two peoples to build a better future and a greater Arab maghreb and to serve the higher interests of the Arab nation.

An evaluation has taken place of the achievements in the field of cooperation and coordination between the two countries and means have been examined to ensure the consolidation and expansion of this cooperation in various fields.

The two ministers also signed minutes of the work of the joint commission in all fields of cooperation, be it in the field of trade and customs relaxations or of economic, cultural, scientific, technical and consular cooperation.

Concerning economic cooperation the two sides underlined the practical means for strengthening common development especially with regards to the establishment of joint industrial enterprises and the formation of a practical program to strengthen relations in the financial, tourist, constructional, agricultural and water exploitation sectors.

The two sides also signed an agreement to define the conditions governing experts in the fields of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

SUDAN

FROLINAT LEADER SAYS CHADIAN REGIME ILLEGAL

JN111808 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jan (SUNA)--Goukouni Oueddei regime is illegitimate in reference to Lagos agreement which stipulates that any of the 11th factions of the national unity government that violates this agreement includes the illegitimacy of this government. [as received]

In an interview to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) Hagrou Sanosi leader of fundamental Front of the Liberation of Chad (Frolinat fundamental) said Goukouni Oueddei had eliminated four factions since his assuming power, that he is representing himself only and should not be treated as head of state.

On Frolinat fundamental stand concerning merger between Libya and Chad, Sanosi confirmed its rejection to this project respecting that all laws and international conventions stipulate that such agreements should have the peoples approve firstly.

REPORTAGE ON 10-12 JAN POLITICAL SITUATION
Hammer, Hurvitz Remarks

TA101950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Interview of Education Minister Zvulun Hammer and Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram on 10 January in the studio--videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Ram] Mr Education Minister, do you think that the crisis that will erupt at tomorrow's Cabinet session is inevitable?

[Hammer] I do not want a crisis. I do not want to impose my mind on the Cabinet. I do not want to be the creator of a crisis. The issue at stake is a serious one. Had I not believed this issue was connected to our future life here I would not have fought for it. However, I am completely aware of the economic aspect. Yet, there is a question of the credibility of the education system. Therefore, this is a matter of principle which should be discussed and resolved.

[Ram] That is to say, in your opinion this issue deserves to cause the collapse of the government?

[Hammer] I believe that it must not necessarily bring about the fall of the government, either if I--due to certain considerations--am forced to leave it or if the finance minister is forced to leave. In my opinion there is no reason to involve the support of the coalition parties to decide on the government's fall. Instead, regardless of any decision each party--and I am now referring to the NRP--will have to make up its mind on whether it believes that with its current parliamentary majority the government will be able to function until the end of its term, and based on this it will have to make its decision. I would not like to involve the NRP in the issue.

[Ram] What will you suggest to your party if Mr Hurvitz indeed resigns tomorrow?

[Hammer] I will suggest that it meet with the prime minister, whom I believe will not want to navigate and lead the government without enjoying serious national support. Together we will have to go over the list of our supporters and the views of RAFI and other parties to see whether this government can go on to function as long as possible.

[Ram] The education minister believes that the education issue is of such gravity that one should not be surprised that it might bring about the collapse of a government. What is your opinion?

[Hurvitz] I also think that this is a grave issue because the proposed agreement and conclusions will have a vast impact on the economy. To my regret, their impact will will be of a very negative nature. The situation now is very fragile. We have gone through a relatively calm year, the situation is not very easy. These recommendations will shock the entire economy.

[Ram] Mr Hurvitz, was it not possible to avoid this crisis?

[Hurvitz] It could have been avoided probably through some sort of formulations. Some acrobatics and verbal maneuvering is possible. However, the problem is a fundamental one: Should we approve the ['Etzyoni committee] recommendations; should we decide to fulfill these recommendations? If we make such a decision, in my opinion, this will represent a time bomb that will go off within 6 months or 1 or 2 years and we will not be able to defuse it.

[Ram] Sir, we have come to the moment of truth. I understand that if the recommendations are approved by the Cabinet tomorrow you will resign from the government?

[Hurvitz] If my proposal is rejected and a proposal stating our decision to fulfill the 'Etzyoni committee recommendations is approved then I will resign.

[Ram] Will your faction go over to the opposition?

[Hurvitz] I will raise this issue with the party's executive. I assume that if my opinions are rejected by the Cabinet we will withdraw both from the government and the coalition.

Likud Ministers' Meeting

TA110911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Bitter criticism of the finance minister was voiced at the Likud ministers' meeting that preceded the Cabinet session. The general feeling was that Mr Hurvitz decided to resign from the government and the argument over the 'Etzyoni report is not at all the issue; rather, it is a political matter.

Correspondent Razi Barqay reported that the Likud ministers headed by the prime minister decided to support the education minister's position. MK Ehud Olmert, who met some of the ministers prior to the Cabinet session, told our correspondent that the Likud would not allow the Alignment to submit a bill on the dissolution of the Knesset. Rather, it would initiate such a bill itself.

Treasury Proposal

TA111010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpt] A compromise proposal on the 'Etzyoni report was brought to the Cabinet, currently in session. It was brought by Professor 'Ezra Sadan, who is the Finance Ministry's economic planning authority. Correspondent Razi Barqay reported that the finance minister, however, does not support this proposal and it seems as though it stands no chance of being accepted.

11 Jan Cabinet Decision

TA111559 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1538 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or is now approaching the loudspeakers. We can now hear him:

[Na'or] After a long and thorough discussion the Cabinet has approved, by a majority vote, the decision I am about to read to you:

The Cabinet has approved the 'Etzyoni committee's report in principle. During 1981 negotiations will be held on the details of this report, the recommendations, and the time, scope and stages of implementing the report according to the existing wage agreements.

Even before the vote on this decision the finance minister informed the Cabinet that he was resigning.

[Unidentified correspondent] What did the prime minister announce?

[Na'or] It was the prime minister who proposed this to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet has approved it.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is the Cabinet still holding out? Who is to replace the finance minister?

[Na'or] Well, Mr Hurvitz is the finance minister by law until Tuesday at 1715 in the afternoon unless he revokes his resignation.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will the government (?initiate) early elections?

[Na'or] The Cabinet will meet at 0900 tomorrow morning and will discuss the situation that has been created. The decision was approved by a majority of 11 to 2.

[Unidentified correspondent] How many abstained?

[Unidentified correspondent] Has the Cabinet considered the possibility of calling for early elections?

[Na'or] There will be another Cabinet meeting tomorrow and all these issues will be discussed then.

Hurvitz Explanation

TA111631 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1552 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] The finance minister is now making his way toward us. He apparently will explain his resignation:

[Unidentified correspondent] What was the real reason you resigned?

[Hurvitz] I was very afraid of vague wording that will not be understood by all workers' sectors. It was very important for me to make it absolutely clear that we are firm in our determination not to break the wage agreements under any circumstances, nor to argue about them before the period of the wage agreements ends, on 31 March 1982.

[Unidentified correspondent] In your opinion, is this formula not sufficiently clear?

[Hurvitz] The fact that the matter has not been finalized but left open for deliberations among the finance minister, education minister and the teachers? The fact that it was not stated that the whole issue depends on the period after March 1982...

[Unidentified correspondent interrupts] Is this the end of the road for this Cabinet, in your opinion?

[Hurvitz] I do not know. I do not know.

[Unidentified correspondent] What will happen to the economy as a result of this decision?

[Hurvitz] I hope it will not be damaged. I hope that no dangerous mistakes will be made in the government's negotiations with the teachers' Histadrut.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you explain [word indistinct] the Cabinet's support?

[Hurvitz] This happened because I insisted on one word that was important for me to finalize the affair, according to the existing wage agreements and the economic situation.

[Unidentified correspondent] Who supported you?

[Hurvitz] I was supported by Yiga'el Yadin and Yisra'el Katz.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, is your resignation final or are there chances that you will take it back?

[Hurvitz] We will live and see.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Hurvitz, are you withdrawing from the coalition?

[Hurvitz] We will bring this matter to the faction and it is the faction that will decide.

POST Assessment

TA120624 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[By David Landau and Sarah Honig]

[Excerpt] Despite 11th-hour appeals by die-hard Herut ministers and by some of his close aides, Prime Minister Menahem Begin is expected to recommend at a special Cabinet session today that elections be held in June, thereby shortening the life of his government by five months.

Begin apparently believes that the government could maintain a slender minority in the Knesset, even without Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz's RAFI faction. But it would be an unreliable majority resting on the shifting allegiance of a half-dozen lone Knesset members.

Following yesterday's resignation of the finance minister, it was said in both coalition and opposition that the Likud government would have great difficulty in trying to press on in office. Begin therefore was said to feel that the most dignified step now would be to call early general elections.

Even after the government's bill is passed, Begin will not go to the president to tender his resignation. As one Herut source told the Jerusalem POST yesterday: "What, hand in a resignation to a Mapainik president?"

Therefore, according to veteran political observers:

--The Cabinet today will decide on early elections, probably choosing a date around June 20 as polling day, since that date is exactly four years since the Begin government took office.

--This decision will be endorsed by the policy-making forums of the various parties comprising the coalition.

--coalition members (probably not the government as such) will table a bill in the Knesset--possibly as soon as tomorrow--for the early dissolution of the House and the holding of elections on the set day in June.

--The Labour opposition, even if it does not join in this legislative move but continues to advocate an earlier date, will by tacit agreement desist from further parliamentary challenges to the government, such as no-confidence motions.

--The government will in this way be able to bring itself to an "honourable" end--a concept to which Begin attaches much importance. The premier will not resign but will continue at the helm of a constitutionally functioning and undefeated government until the very end.

However, within the liberals there were warnings yesterday against this tactic. No-confidence motions would follow one another in swift succession, and the prime minister would do best to resign and thus turn this government into a transition administration immune to no-confidence motions, the liberals said.

RAFI Decision

TA120913 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0859 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] A few minutes ago the RAFI faction decided to recommend to the party's executive to withdraw from the coalition and the Likud. RAFI will make every effort to hold early elections. However, it would prefer that the government initiate the move.

12 Jan Cabinet Decision

TA121034 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1023 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Statement read by Israeli Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or at the end of the Cabinet's 12 January meeting--recorded]

[Text] The Cabinet held a special meeting today to discuss the situation created following the finance minister's resignation and the RAFI faction's withdrawal from the coalition. The opinion of most Cabinet members was that elections should be advnaced. However, since this issue basically concerns also the operation of the legislative authority [the Knesset] it was decided that the ministers will talk with the members of the coalition factions and with the various factions in order to learn the moods prevailing in them and to bring to them the moods prevailing in the Cabinet itself.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Na'or, what is the prime minister's position regarding early elections?

[Na'or] His position is that one should talk with the coalition members and inform them of the moods prevailing in the Cabinet meeting.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is the position of the prime minister?

[Na'or] This is the prime minister's position as far as I know.

Further Report

TA121117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] The Cabinet meeting ended about an hour ago. Our correspondents say that most ministers support early elections if the government does not have a firm parliamentary basis. The Cabinet will meet again after the ministers speak with their factions.

The Likud will try to check today if the government will have the support of single Knesset members. The reference is to MK Kalman Kahana, MK Shafiq As'ad, Shlomo Eliyahu, Flatto-Sharon, Mordekhay Elgrably and Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi. If these undertake to support the government Mr Begin will try to remain in office until November.

The Likud Knesset faction will convene at 1900 this evening and will discuss this matter with the prime minister. The liberal faction will convene in 30 minutes.

Begin Interview

TA121146 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1140 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Interview with Prime Minister Menahem Begin by Razi Barqay and Elimelekh Ram as Begin left his office following the 12 January Cabinet meeting--recorded]

[Text] [Begin] It became clear in this morning's Cabinet meeting that most of the ministers are inclined to act for early elections. The date has not been set yet. This evening and tomorrow we will hold consultations with our Knesset factions and then we will make a clear decision.

[Ram] What is the reason for this inclination?

[Begin] The reason? The reason is the parliamentary reality. One of the Likud factions has left us and conclusions should be drawn.

[Ram] What is your position [words indistinct]?

[Begin] That was also my position.

[Barqay] Will the government consider, or are you, sir, also considering the resignation of the government in addition to early elections?

[Begin] This issue was not raised today. As I have said already we will hear the opinions of our Knesset colleagues.

[Barqay] Do you [word indistinct], sir, that the elections will be held in June 1981?

[Begin] This is one of the proposals.

[Barqay] Mr Begin, you have always stressed that the government has a lot to do until November. Are there no chances now that the government (?will exist) until November? Is there anything...

[Begin--interrupts] No, I would not say so. There are various considerations, however. Today, too, I am prepared to emphasize that the government has a lot to do. However, one should take into account the situation that developed yesterday, toward the end of the Cabinet meeting, a meeting which you know about exactly as I do.

MEXICAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

TA111539 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1345 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Ben-Gurion Airport, 11 Jan--Mexican National Defense Minister General Felix Galvan Lopez arrived today on a Mexican Air Force plane, at the head of an entourage of military personnel and aides, to spend several days in Israel as the guest of Prime Minister and Defense Minister Begin.

The visiting minister expressed the hope that the visit would have welcome results for both countries. He also expressed the hope that peace would prevail in the area and that the IDF, which was a victorious army, would also know how to be victorious in peaceful activities. He also said that a compromise formula for the area could be found, one that would lead to peace.

Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori commented on the friendship between the two countries and said: "Mexico is one of Israel's oldest friends and is a free country that makes decisions without pressure from oil and superpowers. I am confident that this visit will be a success for both countries."

The visiting minister will meet with the president of Israel, the prime minister and defense minister, the chief of staff and the heads of the defense establishment and the IDF. On 14 January the minister will visit the Israel Aircraft Industries and the Kfir production line.

Mexico has about 10 'Arava aircraft made by the Israel Aircraft Industries, several West Winds, also made by the Israel Aircraft Industries and Israeli-made electronic and military equipment.

Mexico has been interested in the Kfir for some time and, as far as can be seen, the Mexican minister will conduct negotiations for the purchase of 24 Kfir aircraft.

CLASH OVER PALESTINIAN REPRESENTATION REPORTED

TA081123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] A dispute has erupted in Gaza between Maj Rashad ash-Shawwa and a number of personalities challenging his right to speak on behalf of the inhabitants of the strip in his talks in Amman. Corespondent Bassam Ja'bar reported that Musa (Abusha'ban), a member of the municipal council, heads the camp opposing Ash-Shawwa. (Abusha'ban) has charged Ash-Shawwa of irregular handling of the funds Gaza has been receiving from Arab countries and the joint Jordan-PLO committee.

OAU CHAIRMAN 'SERIOUSLY CONCERNED' OVER CHAD

AB092210 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] President Siaka Stevens, current chairman of the OAU, is seriously concerned about developments in Chad that have taken place over the past days. The current chairman recalled that the final communique on the meeting of the heads of states of the OAU summit committee on Chad on 23 December reaffirmed the validity of the Lagos accord of 1979 as the basis for the establishment of peace, security and national reconciliation in Chad and urged that no foreign troops should be stationed in the national territory of Chad except in accordance with the provisions of the Lagos accord. In particular, the current chairman emphasized that the recent reported union between independent sovereign states of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is contrary to the provisions of the third Lagos accord, which mandate a Transitional National Union Government under President Goukouni Oueddei for the administration of Chad until February 1981, at which time it was hoped the people of Chad would be in a position to elect a government of their own choice. The current chairman is therefore of the view that events which have taken place in the past couple of days have the potential of not only escalating the conflict and enlivening the tragedy the people of Chad have had to endure all these years but also undermining their unalienable right to self-determination and sovereignty and impairing the territorial integrity of Chad. In this regard, the current chairman therefore wishes to make an honest appeal to all concerned and interested parties to refrain from any action that would undermine the spirit of national reconciliation as envisaged in the Lagos accord of 1979 and the final communique of 23 December 1980 and would wish to impress upon all the necessity of noninterference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Chad and respect for its national territorial integrity.

Call For Emergency Meeting

AB111000 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Africa is worried about the Chadian situation. Dr Siaka Stevens, current chairman of the OAU and head of state of Sierra Leone, has therefore published the following communique: Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone and current chairman of the OAU, who is very worried by the developments in Chad, yesterday invited the following countries to participate in an urgent extraordinary session which will take place in Lome in the Republic of Togo on Monday, 12 January 1981, to discuss the situation in Chad. The countries are: The People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Togo, Cameroon, Nigeria, Benin, Congo, Niger, the Central African Republic, Sudan, Senegal, Libya, Zimbabwe, Chad, Guinea-Bissau and Kenya. These countries include those forming the bureau of the current OAU chairman elected during the recent OAU summit held in July 1980, the member countries of the OAU ad hoc committee on Chad and Chad's neighbors [words indistinct].

MUDGE DEMANDS END TO UN RECOGNITION OF SWAPO

AB091438 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Geneva, 9 Jan (AFP)--The South African-backed administration in Namibia demanded today that the United Nations commit itself to withdraw its recognition of the guerrilla South-West Africa People's Organization as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The demand, made at a news conference by Dirk Mudge, head of the Council of Ministers in Windhoek, sounded militant, but taken in the context of a statement two hours earlier by a guerrilla spokesman, it seemed to lay the groundwork for a possible compromise.

The issue of the U.N.'s partiality toward SWAPO, which has been fighting South African rule in Namibia for 14 years, has been raised by South Africa and the Namibian parties it supports since before the U.N. conference on Namibia began here Wednesday. We want a firm undertaking that recognition of SWAPO will be withdrawn as well as financial support guaranteed by the General Assembly through its council on Namibia, Mr Mudge said. He said the Windhoek ministerial council and its majority party, which he heads wanted this undertaking at the end of the conference, scheduled next Wednesday.

Mr Mudge said there could not be fair and free elections in Namibia--part of the U.N. plan for the territory's independence by years end--unless Secretary General Kurt Waldheim insisted on a reversal by the General Assembly.

Earlier, SWAPO spokesman Theo Ben Gurirab told reporters that while Mr Waldheim could not disassociate himself from the General Assembly resolution at this point, once implementation (of the plan) begins, we would have entered a new phase. This suggested SWAPO might be willing to see some action taken along the lines Mr Mudge wants after agreement had been reached for the cease-fire that is to precede elections.

Mr Gurirab said that SWAPO was ready to sign a cease-fire immediately but that the talks here had been obstructed so far by well-calculated maneuvers by Pretoria. He accused the South Africans of trying to wreck the meeting while at the same time to gain international recognition for the puppets (he meant Mr Mudge and others) they are parading as the representatives of the Namibian people.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TRIP TO DJIBOUTI

LD111910 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 11 Jan 81 EA

[Text] A three-man delegation led by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Central Committee member, returned to Addis Ababa this morning after delivering a message from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, to President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of the Republic of Djibouti.

In a press statement at Bole International Airport, Comrade Dr Feleki Gedle-Giorgis said that his delegation had held lengthy and fruitful talks with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon on bilateral relations and regional issues. Comrade Dr Feleki noted that President Hassan Gouled Aptidon had reaffirmed his determination to further strengthen relations between the two countries and to expand political, economic, social and other areas of positive cooperation.

Comrade Dr Feleki Gedle-Giorgis went on to state that his delegation had held a series of talks with the Djibouti prime minister, interior minister, minister of commerce, transportation and tourism, foreign minister and government officials on friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrade Dr Feleke added: The working visit to the Republic of Djibouti has enabled the Ethiopian delegation to learn more about the determination of the people and government of Djibouti to maintain peace in the region and peaceful coexistence and understanding with all neighboring countries. Referring to the peace-loving nature of the people and Government of Djibouti, Comrade Dr Feleke said he appreciated the willingness of the people and Government of Djibouti to cooperate with socialist Ethiopia's efforts. He added that the two neighboring countries would make the necessary efforts to promote close relations, understanding, peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation.

Comrade Dr Feleke said he had brought a special message for Comrade Chairman Mengistu from His Excellency President Aptidon, adding that his delegation had realized that the present highly-developed state of relations between the two countries is the result of regular exchanges of messages between the two leaders and visits by delegations of the two countries since the independence of Djibouti and the emergence of the Ethiopian revolution.

Referring to the efforts of the Ethiopians living in Djibouti to strengthen relations between the two countries, Dr Feleke said that these Ethiopians consider Djibouti their second home and are also determined to preserve Ethiopia's territorial integrity and the revolution of the Ethiopian masses.

Comrade Dr Feleke said that his delegation had witnessed the results of the Djibouti people's efforts to bring about an economic revivial.

SOMALIA

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS CAIRO TALKS SUCCESSFUL

NC110925 Cairo MENA in English 0900 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jan (MENA)--Somali Vice President and Minister of Defense General Mohamed Ali Samantar said that he had successful talks in Egypt aiming at enhancing military cooperation between Egypt and Somalia, the weekly magazine ROSEAL-YUSUF said.

The Somali minister added that the policy Egypt is adopting does affect Somalia owing to political, geographical and cultural reasons and affirmed that the declaration of a state of emergency in Somalia was a step to confirm the continuity of the revolution's principles and the rectification of its course.

He went on to say that the state of emergency also aimed at preparing Somalia to defend its borders against Ethiopia's raids that aim at imposing a confrontation on Somalia to achieve Addis Ababa's goals and the goals of its allies in the Horn of Africa.

FRONTS REPORT LATEST BATTLES, VICTORIES

LD071208 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 7 Jan 81 EA

[Text] In an ambush at the end of December, gallant WSLF fighters killed nine Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers stationed at (Gabogabo), Jijiga District, and captured three AK assault rifles. The gallant freedom fighters returned safely to base.

In another encounter at Dega Medo in mid-December, gallant WSLF fighters killed 23 black colonialist soldiers and wounded many others. The rest were pushed back into Awareh town after suffering a heavy defeat.

In an encounter at (Foka Dera) toward the end of December, gallant Somali Abo freedom fighters burned out a water tank truck, killing five Abyssinian soliders aboard it. The Somali Abo freedom fighters then returned safely to base.

Latest reports from the battle zones indicate that the Western Somali and Abo heroes are inflicting heavy blows upon the enemy forces and their supporters and that those striving to liberate their motherlands are retaining the upper hand in the fighting.

Other Clashes

LD081226 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somali 0930 GMT 8 Jan 81 EA

[Text] On 3 January, the fearless Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] forces attacked the Abyssinian black colonialist forces in Awareh town, Dagabur Region. Two trucks of the Abyssinian soliders were destroyed [words indistinct] and caused great damage to the enemy forces.

On 26 December, 5 Abyssinian soldiers were killed at Arero and (Gojar), Hadar Region, by the WSLF forces. The WSLF forces lost one martyr.

SSF Engagement

LD112010 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 11 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Our reporter accompanying the General Aynanshe battalion reports that on 8 January an engagement at Ghelinsor between the intrepid SSF [Somali Salvation Front] forces and the Afweyneh [nickname for Siad Barre] militia ended with 13 Afweyneh soldiers killed and 12 captured. The reporter adds that the SSF forces captured a field gun type G3, three AK rifles and two M-14 rifles. The SSF forces returned safely to base, chanting God is great.

Our reporter in Nogal district reports that a landmine blew up an Afweyneh military vehicle between Geroweh and (Burtinleh), killing seven and wounding many others. Our reporter adds that SSF forces are intensifying the fighting in many regions and districts. The Somali masses, who have vowed to liberate their land from the grip of the Afweyneh terror gang, will win regardless of the aid his regime might get from Egypt or America.

TANZANIA

NYERERE WARNS AGAINST FAILURE OF NAMIBIA TALKS

LD092022 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere today warned that the failure of the Geneva conference on the future of Namibia would certainly result in escalation of the armed struggle. He said if South Africa once again decided that it is unsatisfied, the South West African Peoples Organization, SWAPO, will resume the fight with the full backing of Africa.

Mwalimu, who is also the chairman of the six African frontline states on the liberation of Southern Africa, was speaking at a New Year reception for diplomats accredited to Tanzania held at State House in Dar es Salaam.

On the Namibian question, President Nyerere reminded the diplomats that the Security Council Resolution 435 passed in 1978 has still not been implemented.

On the liberation of Uganda and Zimbabwe, Mwalimu thanked all those governments which understood Tanzania's worries as far as the liberation of Zimbabwe was concerned, particularly during the tension of election week. On Uganda, Mwalimu said the other African country in whose election Tanzania had a great direct interest was, of course, Uganda. He said Tanzania's interest was not in the result but in the election.

On domestic problems, President Nyerere appreciated the help and understanding which some of Tanzania's friendly countries have given to the country during the past 12 years.

VISITING MOZAMBIQUE ARMY CHIEF ADDRESSES PARADE

LD112036 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0925 GMT 11 Jan 81 EA

[Speech by Lieutenant General Mabote, chief of the General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] at 11 January ceremonial parade at Dar es Salaam national stadium--live; Mabote speaks in Portuguese with sentence-by-sentence translation into Swahili]

[Text] I am going to read a message from the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Message from the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, to the Armed Forces of Tanzania:

The friendship and cooperation between the Frelimo party and CCM, the Mozambique people and the Tanzanian people, and the two states results from the hard-won and long-term struggle of popular resistance against foreign domination. These relations, based on the common struggle against imperialism, reached a new stage after our national independence was achieved. The historical links between our peoples and our common commitment to the struggle promoted further strengthening of fraternity between our armies.

On the basis of these relations, Tanzanian officers and men, moved by a spirit of patriotism and internationalism, came to the People's Republic of Mozambique to help build a strong and up-to-date Mozambique regular army. During their stay in our country, these officers and men spared no effort in the defense of our people's revolutionary gains. [applause]

Today, these Tanzanian internationalists have returned to their fatherland. Their support for the struggle of peoples for their liberation has now become part of the character of the Tanzanian people. The CCM, the Tanzanian people, the United Republic of Tanzania and particularly the Tanzanian armed forces have always maintained themselves as a bastion of support for and solidarity with the peoples in their struggle against colonialism. [applause] Today, we have in our country a strong and up-to-date regular army. This is an achievement made by our country and by way of a valuable contribution from the Tanzanian party and armed forces. Long live President Nyerere! [audience replies "Long live"] Long live the Tanzanian people! [audience replies "Long live"] Long live the Tanzanian armed forces! [audience replies "Long live"] Down with imperialism! [audience replies "Down"] The struggle continues! [repeated twice; audience replies " ontinues"] Independence or death! [repeated twice; Audience replies "We shall win"]

[Announcer] Dear listeners, this was an impressive brief speech made by Lieutenant General Mabote, chief of the General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces. Mwalimu [Nyerere] is now standing to hear the speech given by Lieutenant General Mabote.

[Mabote] Your Excellency the president of the United Republic of Tanzania: Allow us, on behalf of the Mozambique Armed Forces; the commander in chief, President Samora Moises Machel, our officers and men, to present a small gift to the Tanzanian armed forces, through you as their commander in chief. The gift consists of some of the military material captured jointly from the enemy. This is part of a wing of a Smith regime military aircraft, shot down by us in collaboration with our colleagues and which we are now bringing for you to see. This is one of the guns used by NATO. This is one of the cooking stoves used by Smith's soldiers during acts of aggression. This is a parachute used by Smith's air force personnel.

We have brought these presents as souveniers to the army of the brotherly people of Tanzania, particularly to Your Excellency, the commander in chief, President Nyerere. Thank you!

ZANZIBAR MINISTER ASSESSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD092043 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 9 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Zanzibar--The Zanzibar minister of finance, Ndugu Taimur Salehe, today explained that the poor economic situation in the country is the result of four main factors--the frequent rises in the price of oil, machinery, implements and raw materials for industries, falling prices for our export produce and rising transport costs. He said this difficult situation must be watched closely and the government should be careful in planning and preparing its development plans by bearing these important facts in mind.

Ndugu Taimur, who was presenting his paper in the current parliamentary seminar, said proper management of government finances and property is essential so as to ascertain that each single cent was spent for the benefit of the wananchi. However, the comrade minister added that the Zanzibar Government is striving to improve its plans, as can be seen from the budget, which aims to show the real position of government plans for the whole year.

Turning to foreign exchange, the minister said this is among the most important factors in government economics and that the government has started a particular system for ordering commodities from abroad in order to prevent foreign exchange from being used on nonessential commodities.

At the same time, members attending the seminar urged the Ministry of Finance to watch the circulation of money more closely, especially when wananchi are transacting business between the islands and the mainland. Similarly, they urged commercial corporations which have been formed in the islands to pay attention to their contribution towards the islands.

UGANDA

OTEMA ALIMADI SPEAKS TO PERMANENT SECRETARIES

LD092030 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Mr Otema Alimadi has warned that, as prime minister, he will not tolerate inefficiency, irresponsibility, corruption, or magendo [illicit trade] in the public service.

Addressing permanent secretaries at the Uganda International Conference Center, the prime minister declared that any public officer affected by those vices must be pruned from the service. He said: It is imperative that our public officers must be men of distinction and great trust because today we stand facing extra-ordinary challenges.

Mr Otema Alimadi told the permanent secretaries that, as servants, the eyes of the world are upon them because with the beginning of this decade the country is setting out upon a hazardous voyage such as that which was undertaken by Columbus. He said the government is aware of the innumerable problems facing public servants all over the country and that the government has pledged continuous support and encouragement to sustain a high standard in the public service. He declared that the UPC Government honors and recognizes the value and importance of the public service and is anxious to transform the public service into a proud and lively career once again.

Speaking about the (?rehabilitation) of the nation, he said that the government cannot perform miracles and therefore cannot provide the requirements of our society in 1 week or 1 month and perhaps not even in 1 year.

Praising the policy of reconciliation initiated by President Milton Obote, the prime minister said: At this crucial moment Uganda cannot afford to open a quarrel between the past and the present. He further told the permanent secretaries that the spirit must spread throughout the country and permeate through all cadres of administration because it is a new opportunity to rebuild, to renew working relationships and to extend trust and goodwill to each other. Mr Otema Alimadi implied that if the government secretaries transmitted a spirit of good workmanship to all Ugandans, the country will be sure of a bright and fruitful future.

The prime minister was introduced to the permanent secretaries by the minister of public service and cabinet affairs, Mr Wilson Okwenje. Mr Okwenje also introduced to the permanent secretaries the new permanent secretary in the president's office, who is also the head of the public service, Mr Henry (Barlowe).

The meeting was also attended by the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Mr Edward Rurangaranga, and the chief whip, Mr (Osinde Oluor).

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT DENIES BREAKING RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

LD101209 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The federal government in Lagos has also denied that it has broken diplomatic ties with Libya. The minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, issued a denial at a news conference. Professor Ishaya Audu explained that the closure of the Libyan Embassy in Lagos was necessitated because of the change of the name of the Libyan Embassy (?effectively) without prior consultation with the federal government. [words indistinct] the minister added that since no alternative terms (?for their operations) had been mutually negotiated and agreed upon, the Libyan Embassy lost all basis and status of existence in Nigeria. Professor Audu argued that there was a limit to the extent to which any country could allow its sovereignty and authority to be flouted. The minister explained that Nigeria was (?disposed) to maintaining good relations with all peace-loving countries of the world, provided that such relations were established on the basis of respect for Nigeria and its laws, its sovereignty and its unchangeable (?right) and authority over its own territory.

PRESS VIEWS ISSUES INVOLVING RECENT LIBYAN ACTION

Expulsion of Libyans

AB081000 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] Analyzing Libya's unilateral and undiplomatic action in redesignating her embassy in Lagos, the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE fully endorses the step taken by the federal government in closing down the embassy. The paper is also disappointed at how the Libyan leader has been messing up in the internal affairs of other countries. Recalling how Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has insulted Nigeria's integrity, the TRIBUNE says the Libyan Embassy should be permanently closed until the Libyan leader accepts the terms and norms of diplomatic usage, which includes equality of nations and stand clear of Nigeria's internal affairs. The paper stresses that Nigeria should never allow her commitments to OPEC, which she shares with Libya and with other oil producing countries, to transcend the country's sovereignty, which Al-Qadhdhafi assaults regularly. The OAU, concludes the paper, should pass a resolution condemning Libya over its role in Africa, especially in Chad.

Chad-Libya Merger

AB100940 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] The NEW NIGERIAN takes another look at the proposed merger between Libya and Chad and feels the merger will not stand the test of time. The paper strongly believes that the Chadians will not welcome the merger because President Goukouni Oueddei did not seek their consent. It also draws attention to the role played by the Libyan leader, Col Mu 'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and that makes him unpopular in the continent. The NEW NIGERIAN however wants the Organization of African Unity to convey an emergency summit meeting to discuss the proposed merger and call Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to order.

The NIGERIAN STANDARD endorsed the federal government's decision to order the closure of the Libyan Embassy in Lagos. The paper says the measure will serve as a serious warning to other countries which think that Nigeria is a toothless dog.

SHAGARI TALKS WITH TRUDEAU, CALLS FOR NEW ORDER

LD101616 Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Nigeria has called for a new international economic order which will enable the developing countries to regain complete sovereignty over their natural resources. Such an order should also assist them to acquire appropriate technology and have easy access to capital funds, as well as to achieve an equitable distribution of the world's resources.

The call was made in Lagos yesterday by President Shehu Shagari at the bilateral talks between a Nigerian delegation, headed by him, and a Canadian side led by the prime minister, Mr Pierre Elliott Trudeau. He said that Nigeria would wish to see positive actions to back up the numerous pronouncements on the new order so that the present ambivalent attitude of the North would be replaced by a genuine gesture of cooperation and understanding. President Shehu Shagari gave a warning that unless the developed countries demonstrated a genuine will and spirit of cooperation it would be difficult if not impossible to make any substantial progress in international cooperation for development. He noted that what the countries of the South had been emphasizing was lack of the will to act in the North-South negotiations. It was therefore the fervent hope of the South that actions would replace speeches in the next round of negotiations scheduled for later this year.

On relations between Nigeria and Canada, President Shehu Shagari suggested an expansion of the area of economic cooperation. He, however, pointed out that Nigeria had over the years been running a trade deficit with Canada. The two countries should work together to improve the situation to the advantage of both sides, he added.

In his remarks, Mr Trudeau praised Nigeria for her contributions in African and world affairs. He said that his country was willing to explore areas of further cooperation which would bring mature benefits.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS ADDRESSES AFRICAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

AB091149 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpts] President Siaka Stevens, who is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, this morning told the delegates attending the 4-day African-American Institute conference that black Africa's hate against South Africa is essentially a moral one and is a moral crusade in which the continent expects the United States to rally to the side of truth and justice.

Delivering the keynote address to the delegates at the conference which is being held at the conference center in Aberdeen, President Stevens said that a particular manifestation of the challenge is South Africa's continued persistence in her illegal presence in Namibia. The OAU chairman said that over the years, the five Western powers have tried to evolve a way whereby South Africa could disengage itself from Namibia. Noting that the UN Resolution 435 contains the blueprint for the transition of Namibia to legal independence under majority rule, Dr Stevens referred to the Geneva conference which is now seeking ways to bring full independence to Namibia and added that black Africa waited long enough for the accession of Namibia to independence and the patience of the enlightened international community has been stretched to breaking point by South Africa's vacillation and intransigence. President Stevens went on that we expect to emerge out of Geneva over the next several days bold and decisive action in the march of Namibia to independence under majority rule.

Speaking on the close connection between Sierra Leone and the United States, President Stevens said the United States played a very significant role in the early history of Sierra Leone, adding that although the connection for one reason or the other has remained underdeveloped, it may well be that the time has come for the age-old relationship to be developed.

Noting that in liberal democracy, the interplay of private and public interests poses problems for central governments, President Stevans said, notwithstinding this constraint, we believe that all governments can and should provide that leadership and direction essential if we must facilitate the task of private institutions in the pursuit of internationally agreed objectives. Dr Stevens said that over the years, the United States, to her credit, has through a number of private--both secular and religious--organs made a significant contribution to economic and social development in Africa.

President Stevens said it is essential for Africa and the United States to maintain a sustained dialogue on all important issues in the international economic commissions. Dr Stevens suggested that preconsultations should include not only frequent meetings between diplomats but sustained [word indistince] and effective dialogue between our respective legislators, bankers, investors and many others whose business it is to secure advantages for our individual states.

President Stevens also spoke apartheid in South Africa, the refugee problem in the continent and of foreign involvement and intervention in Africa. In a vote of thanks, the president of the African-American institute, Ambassador Donald Easum, expressed gratitide for President Stevens' remark at the conference, emphasizing that it will go a (?long) way in formulating the various views of the conference during the next 4 days.

MOZAMBIQUE

SECURITY COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ZIMBABWE

LD111508 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Maj Gen Jacinto Veloso, minister of security, returned to Maputo yesterday after talks in Salisbury on strengthening security cooperation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Questioned by the news media just after his arrival, Jacinto Veloso said the two countries had signed a cooperation agreement in Salisbury on specific areas of security with the aim of consolidating and strengthening the sovereignty of the two fraternal countries.

The security minister added: The analysis undertaken over 3 days brought us to the conclusion that the main source which plans, undertakes and supports threats, attacks and subversion against Mozambique and Zimbabwe is South Africa.

The senior party and government official went on to say that under the agreement signed in the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the security organs of the two countries would liaise on a regular basis.

SOUTH AFRICA

DIRK MUDGE INTERVIEWED ON PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

LD091442 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jan 81 CA

[Text] The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Mudge, says he cannot believe that anyone would be so naive as to expect SWAPO and the internal parties to reach an agreement. In an interview with the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] he explained that he was neither optimistic nor interested in coming to terms with SWAPO. He said he was talking to the United Nations and trying to persuade the United Nations to organize a free and fair election in South-West Africa. Mr Mudge said the conference in Geneva was a rescue operation for SWAPO, which was in trouble. He said SWAPO was being defeated on the political and military fronts, which explained why it was so eager to attend the conference.

ZIMBABWE

REPORTAGE ON NKOMO DEMOTION, CABINET CHANGES

Mugabe News Conference

LD121332 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jan CA

[Text] Prime minister Comrade Robert Mugabe has announced the country's first post-independence changes to the Cabinet. The changes were announced at a new conference held in Salisbury this morning. In the reshuffle the former minister of home affairs, Comrade Nkomo, becomes minister of the public service. He swaps positions with Comrade Hove, who becomes the new minister of home affairs. Three new ministers have also been announced: the Ministries of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Transport as well as Industry and Energy Development. They will be headed by Comrade Teurai Ropa Nhongo, Comrade Chinamano and Comrade Simba Makoni respectively. The minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office, Comrade Mnangagwa, retains his post plus new special responsibilities for defense, including the chairmanship of the Joint High Command.

The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, relinquishes his external affairs post to devote more time to the Prime Minister's Office. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs goes to his former deputy, Comrade Witness Mangwende. Other ministries remain the same. The prime minister also said that he has temporarily released the minister of manpower planning and development, Comrade Tekere, of his post.

Comrade Mugabe said this was for no reason other than that he wanted Comrade Tekere to recover from the recent pressures and strains he has had so that he will be fit to rejoin the government at a later stage.

At the news conference Comrade Mugabe also said the press in Zimbabwe must now project the independent society's attitude. Commenting on the recent takeover of local newspapers belonging to the Argus group by the Mass Media Trust of Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe said that people must take into account that the press is part of the media which must project Zimbabwe's attitude. He said that if they fail to project the aspirations of particular groups those groups can complain but they must realize that the Zimbabwean masses which brought his party to power had to have their interests protected. Asked to comment on a ministerial statement that senior editorial staff on the acquired local newspapers will be replaced by blacks, Mr Mugabe said that the proposed move is in line with government policy and the constitution. He said his government has always advocated African advancement to reverse the racism of the past. We would like to see this also happening in private enterprise, he said.

At his news conference the prime minister also renewed his criticism of apartheid-ruled South Africa's attempts to destabilize the Zimbabwean government. He said that the Pretoria regime is training 5,000 former auxiliaries loyal to the neocolonial regime of Hishop Muzorewa. Comrade Mugabe said the Pretoria regime has cast itself in the role of the destabilizer of Southern Africa.

The Zimbabwean Government does not propose any mass nationalization of industry but only proposes greater participation by government in private enterprise. This was disclosed by the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, at his news conference this morning. Comrade Mugabe stressed: We will participate in any enterprise or venture which we deem to merit participation by the state, but it must be in very crucial areas.

AFP Report

AB101110 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Salisbury, 10 Jan (AFP)--Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today dropped controversial Manpower Planning and Development Minister Edgar Tekere from the cabinet and effectively demoted Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front party in the governing coalition, to the Public Service Ministry.

In exchange for switching Mr Nkomo to the low-key Public Services Ministry Mr Mugabe offered the Patriotic Front party two new posts, one additional cabinet seat and a deputy ministership. Mr Mugabe said he had told Mr Nkomo the changes on Thursday, and Mr Nkomo had wanted to consult his party's central committee about the change before taking a decision on them. Mr Mugabe added that the PF Central Committee would probably meet this weekend.

Mr Tekere's position has been filled by a new cabinet name, Frederick Shava, the ruling party's chief whip in parliament. While Mr Nkomo was replaced as home affairs minister by former Public Service Minister Richard Hove.

The vacant Transport Ministry has been offered to their Patriotic Front. Mugabe said he had suggested that PF Vice-President [words indistinct] Dauld be offered the post. The changes give Mr Nkomo's PF five full cabinet seats out of a total of 25.

Mr Mugabe said the original cabinet remained largely intact. He said this meant he was on the whole satisfied with its performance [words indistinct]. The few changes made will no doubt add to our ability as a team and a government, and I look forward to the same team spirit that has bound us in 1980 cementing us further in the current year, he said. We are a people's government and so we shall strive energetically to give the people peace, unity and socioeconomic benefits in the consolidation of their political power and independence, Mr Mugabe said.